

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXX.]

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1909.

No. 21

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Far Eastern News	433
Leading Articles:—	
Chambers of Commerce and Free Trade	434
The Macao Boundary Question	434
A "National Party" in England	435
Trade Marks in China	436
The China-Japan Manchurian Agreement	436
Opium and Morals	436
Hongkong's Interest in Wireless Telegraphy	437
Random Reflections	437
Hongkong News	438
Wedding at the Cathedral	439
Portuguese Royal Birthday	439
The Postponed Holiday	439
A Soldier's Escapade	439
A Riot Averted	439
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce	440
Canton News	441
"Hongkongites" in England	442
Macao Boundary Delimitation	442
Alleged Impersonating Sanitary Department Officials	442
Volunteers in Camp	442
Supreme Court	443
The Alleged Assault by Excisemen	446
Prosecution Under the Bankruptcy Ordinance	446
Licensing Court	447
Alleged Changing of Tyres	447
Stowaways Sentenced	447
Typhoon Damage in the Philippines	447
The Accident to the "Ernest Simons"	447
The Netherlands Squadron	447
The Vice-Governorship of the Philippines	447
Funeral of the Grand Empress Dowager	448
Far Eastern Telegrams	448
Mr. Fairbanks on Hongkong	448
New Customs Offices in Manchuria	448
Local Sport	449
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	449
Commercial	450
Shipping	452

BIRTHS.

At Kulangsu, Amoy, on the 10th November, to Mr. and Mrs. W. DAVIES, a son.
On November 13th, 1909, at The Peak Hotel, Peak, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. W. MEYRICK HUMPHREYS, a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th November, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. H. M. undrell, R.N., WALTER JOHN DANIEL, son of the late Frederick William Daniel, of Buenos Ayres and Remate, to NENA NITHSDALE, daughter of Colonel STUART NEWALL, C.B., of Wellington, New Zealand.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, on the 20th November, 1909, by the Rev. H. C. Izard, M.A., ELLEN BROWN, of Folkestone, Kent, England, to HUGH FRANK CAMPBELL OF HONGKONG.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CH.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Siberian Mail of 27th ultimo arrived on the 16th instant.

The German Mail of the 20th ultimo arrived on the 20th instant.

The French Mail of the 22nd ultimo arrived on the 22nd instant.

The Siberian Mails of the 29th and 30th ultimo arrived on the 19th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

Electric power is to be used on the wharves at Dalny for moving goods.

A Chinaman was sentenced to penal servitude for life at the Singapore Assizes for returning from banishment.

Mr. F. W. Webb, who has for some years been Lloyd's Surveyor in Singapore, is shortly leaving for England on promotion.

Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, Vice-Governor General of the Philippines, has been appointed to succeed Governor-General Smith, whose resignation became effective on the 11th inst.

Mr. Claude W. Kinder, C.M.G., the recent engineer-in-chief of the Chinese Northern Railways, who retired this last spring, has, with Mrs. Kinder, settled at Fleet, in the north of Hampshire.

A 45 h.p. six-cylinder noiseless Napier motor car has been constructed for the Queen of Siam. The carriage work details have been carried out from designs submitted to and approved by Her Majesty personally.

An interesting and instructive essay by Mr. Thos. W. Kingsmill, of Shanghai, on "Early Buddhism and the Finding of the Buddhism Relics at Peshawar," has been published in pamphlet form and may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

The census taken by the Board of Statistics of the Japanese Government, puts the entire population of the Empire, as it stood on 31 Dec. 1908, at 51,480,837. The returns show that the Prefecture of Tokyo contained 3,026,589 and that of Osaka 1,143,693 inhabitants.

Mr. J. P. Jameson, who for the past two years has been a student interpreter at the American Legation in Peking, has been appointed Vice-Consul at the U.S. Consulate at Shanghai. Mr. M. S. Myers, another student interpreter, has been appointed Deputy Consul at Canton.

Mr. H. T. S. Green, Inspector-General of the International Banking Corporation, who has established the branches at Peking and Hankow, left recently for Europe via the Siberia route. Mr. D. A. de Menocal has arrived in Peking from New York, to take over the management of the Peking branch.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, last week Lieut. Cyril Hewlett Cooper, R.N., of H.M.S. *Waterwitch*, was married to Miss Dorothy Graeme Leask, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Leask. There was quite a large gathering in the Cathedral, including naval officers from the *Waterwitch* and Volunteer Officers, in uniform.

It is asserted that when Prince Ito arrived at Harbin a Russian cinematographer was operating his machine, desiring to take the scene of the welcome accorded to the Prince, but the man took a scene he little expected. Negotiations are now going on between the Russian photographer and some Japanese concerning the purchase of the films.

The members of the Chinese Government have held several conferences lately to consider the question of the formation of a Cabinet, Grand Councillors Shih Hsu and Lu Chuan Lin hold that as the Provincial Councils have already been established the formation of a Cabinet cannot be further delayed and recommend Prince Ching to be the first Prime Minister.

The many friends of Mr. George Bruce Webster in the East will regret to learn that he has found it necessary, on account of ill-health, to resign his appointment as Manager of the New York branch of the Chartered Bank.

On the recommendation of Mr. Cyril B. Rootham, organist of St. John's College, Mr. Ronald B. Hurry has been appointed Cathedral organist at Shanghai. Mr. Hurry has been assistant to Mr. Rootham, who has written enthusiastically about his friend and quondam pupil. As it was on Mr. Rootham's introduction that Mr. Pullen came out to Shanghai, the Cathedral authorities have every confidence that in Mr. Hurry they will have a worthy successor to Mr. Pullen. Mr. Hurry is not due till December 22.

Every Government servant in high position ought to expect criticism, and to benefit by it if it is sensible. Every Governor-General of French Indo-China, however, has been the object of something more than criticism from the Press of the colony, and even M. Klobukowski is not escaping the usual abuse. The *Saigon Opinion*, which is supporting the Governor-General, points out that "an abominable campaign of insult and calumny has been undertaken first in the Press of Tonkin and then in that of Paris." The object, according to the Saigon paper, is to impress, and, if possible, to intimidate the Minister for the Colonies, and the reason for the attacks is that M. Klobukowski has freed the colony of the insatiable "exploiteurs" who were devouring it. The Saigon paper goes on:—"In the midst of embarrassments of every kind created by thoughtless predecessors, M. Klobukowski is, with a perseverance and firmness worthy of all praise, pursuing here a work that is eminently French, and this is the moment that is chosen to drench him with outrages, and to inspire the native with contempt and hate for the head of the colony. Happily the Governor-General is not a man to be discouraged. Despite the barking of the curs of Hanoi, he will complete the task he has undertaken."

The Wansien (Szechuan) correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—"We have long hoped for some real and definite action to be taken by the official with regard to the suppression of opium in this city. Doors were officially sealed months ago, but this so far only appears to have acted as an advertisement to passers-by indicating that the back doors were still open as the way of entrance, and also that the same business was also in existence. Both the sale and consumption of opium are steadily increasing and it is rumoured in all quarters that large quantities of opium pills are being exported from here to other parts of the Empire. The official has driven all the local opium pill vendors off the streets and he himself has taken the monopoly of sale. Opium licences are officially sold to any requiring applicant. A municipal council has just been formed, consisting of some twenty of the leading gentry; sufficient time, however, has not yet elapsed to allow any judgment to be passed as to its advisability or usefulness. Our new official has just taken up office and is making his presence felt among certain classes of the populace. Proclamations forbidding opium smoking and footbinding have been issued, and he is making personal nightly raids on some of the leading bad houses, opium and gambling dens of the city, to the great discomfort of all concerned there in."

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND FREE TRADE.

(Daily Press, November 13th.)

That the Empire at large is not yet prepared to join in the national suicide after which the proletariat at Home, assisted by His Majesty's momentary advisers, is hankering, is pretty plainly indicated by the recent proceedings of the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held at Sydney in September. In opposition to the puny councils, which in the name of a travesty of Free Trade have been diverting to foreign lands the great industries of Britain, the united Chambers of Commerce of the whole Empire have, practically almost unanimously, declared for what must be accepted as the first step towards perfectly free intercourse between the various units of the whole British Empire. Why, even on the narrowest view of the logical principles underlying the doctrines of Free-trade, there exists any ground for opposing such a step is beyond the power of any logician to discover. When the late Mr. GLADSTONE was desirous of removing the last trace of differential duties within the Three Kingdoms, he based his argument on the principles of Free-trade, and the entire body of the free-traders of the day accepted them without demur. The only difference between the case and that of the Colonies was that he attempted to level up, while the present movement is one for levelling down—surely far more in accordance with free-trade principles. According to the professing free-traders of the day, it is a sin to reduce inter-imperial duties, while it is quite orthodox to encourage the admission into the Homelands of bounty-fed commodities; provided only, and the provision is remarkable from a logical point of view, if from no other, that the bounties be paid by a competitor, and that he thereby obtains a footing for his goods which if left to themselves they never could command. The question has not yet arisen as to what he would do in case the commodities imported under bounty were those of our own Colonies; but reasoning from the antecedents of the party that calls itself that of Free-trade, we are quite justified in the assumption that they would be refused admission, or, at the least, that they would be made the subject of a stinging despatch warning the Colony that bounties were in contravention of all British principles of commerce; and were interferences with the rights of the other Colonies.

The meeting, in this instance acting on the resolution of the London Chamber of Commerce, has passed a resolution, to the effect that preferential duties in the case of British goods, whether from the Home country or from the Colonies, are desirable; and in addition it resolved to appoint a Commission to inquire into the question as it affects each component part of the Empire, and to report to their respective Governments. To show the *bona fides* of the meeting, that nothing that should be construed as initiating a return to Protectionist principles—a proposal that preference should only apply to British goods carried in British bottoms, and between ports, was at once negatived.

More careful of British interests than the Parliament and the Ministers of the Homelands, the meeting of the Chambers proposed the appointment of an advisory Imperial Council, whose business it would be to consider questions of Imperial interest, especially those tending to affect trade between the various parts of the Empire. Though, of course, at first merely tentative, the appointment of such a council would mark the real beginning of Imperial

unification; Mr. COCKSHUTT, of Toronto, said regarding it—That under the present system all matters of Empire were dealt with by the dominant party in Great Britain, which did not represent more than five per cent. of the people. There is no doubt that this is the canker that is eating into the vitals of the Empire. Whatever its composition, and however faithful to its trust the Government of the day may be, there is the necessity of its keeping its sails continually trimmed, not to the needs of the Empire at large, but to the momentary exigencies of the spot; a mere trifle, the wrongs of a negro in the Congo Free State, or the dismissal of a captain of police in the Balkan States may at any moment cross the path and rouse up the feelings of one or other of the dominant parties; and during the fuss the affairs of Empire, being real, and therefore producing the less commotion are apt to be forgotten in the excitement of the windy contest. The natural result is that the Ministers in charge of Imperial interests fail to keep in touch with the requirements of the day; and in their anxiety to preserve their slippery balance on the summit of the beam, have no time nor opportunity to make themselves acquainted with such weighty details as affect an Empire with huge interests in every quarter of the globe. At the moment the interests that feel the effects of the ignorance so brought about are commercial; but the effervescence that has now been prevailing on the Continent of Europe for the last decade, and the unexampled sacrifices that each of the continental nations has been making in keeping its military and naval preparations in a condition ready at any moment to be called into active service, point to the possible capsize at any moment of forces only in a state of unstable equilibrium. Should such an event happen, England and the British Isles, as well as the Colonies, will from the necessities of the case be called into the struggle: yet at the moment there exist no authoritative system of communication between the head and the members, and the medium would have to be hastily created amidst the bustle and excitement of a war from its very nature bound to be one for sheer existence as a nation—and so needing the organised resistance of the entire Empire.

Of perhaps less momentary importance, but one which nevertheless, at any moment may become one of first-class moment, is that of telegraphic communication between the different sections of the Empire. It is true that the conditions have been much improved within the last few years. Six years ago most of our imperial messages had to be carried through territories which might at any moment be in hostile hands, and a determined effort was made to substitute British all-round lines. The British Pacific cable, laid at the joint expense of Great Britain, and Canada and the Australian Colonies, was the first result of the agitation of the subject; fortunately the subject has not been left to slumber altogether, but has progressed, slowly it may be, but still effectively, so that there are few routes where there is not the alternative of sending through British-controlled cables. Still the system is by no means complete, and the Congress took the matter up at some length. The decision finally arrived at was that it was advisable that all the telegraphs should be more immediately under Government control, as much so indeed as the present Pacific Cable, and should be administered by the several State post offices; and this naturally led to a discussion regarding the various post offices concerned, and a general expression of opinion that a greater consolidation of the various items was desirable.

Altogether a comparison of the proceedings at Sydney with those of the two previous meetings of the Congress in 1903 and 1906 will show that very considerable progress has been made in attuning the various elements of the Empire, and that the arguments and insistence of the Colonies are at last beginning to make headway among the more reserved Home constituencies. The ground in any case has been prepared, and it will not be the fault of the Colonies if the work already done be followed up by the erection on it of a stately and superb edifice of British Empire, purged from the pettinesses of party strife, which for the last forty years have disgraced the Home administration of the affairs of Great Britain. To all true patriots the fall of the mismanaged and almost effete Government of the British Isles would be looked upon as a blessing to the world at large; even though brought about by Colonial pressure, were it to result in the establishment of a far greater British Empire, embracing in one the whole of the great rising States of the Atlantic and Pacific.

THE MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

(Daily Press, November 15th.)

The attitude taken up by China in the negotiations for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao is certainly a most extraordinary one. Though by a Protocol signed in 1887, and also by a Treaty negotiated in 1888, China confirmed "the perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portugal, as any other Portuguese possession," yet in the negotiations which have been proceeding in Hongkong during the past four months between the Commissioners specially appointed by the Governments of China and Portugal respectively to delimitate the boundaries of the Colony, China has not only positively refused to recognise Portugal's claim to the dependencies—Taipa, Coloanne and Verde—over which sovereign rights have been exercised by Portugal for a great many years, but has even contested and obstinately refused to admit that Portugal has any claim to the territorial waters of the Colony or to more than half the little peninsula of Macao. In the circumstances the negotiations have been suspended, and the Portuguese Commissioner has proposed a reference of the dispute to arbitration, which we fancy China will not be readily disposed to accept.

Macao has been in the possession of the Portuguese since 1557. Historians are divided in opinion as to whether the possession of Macao by the Portuguese was originally due to Imperial bounty or to right of conquest. Portuguese historians affirm that, previous to Portuguese occupation, Macao was the base of a horde of pirates whose marauding expeditions into the adjacent districts the Chinese authorities were powerless to suppress. A Portuguese fleet happening to make its appearance in the delta at a time when the pirates were especially troublesome, and the Portuguese being renowned for their prowess, the Chinese requested them to undertake the task of clearing Macao of its piratical hordes, promising them the spot for their own habitation if they succeeded. The offer was accepted with alacrity. The Chinese version is that the Portuguese took advantage of China's preoccupation with the pirates to take possession of Macao, and, through bribery, succeeded in setting up "a sort of state of their own." It is also on record that

besides paying anchorage dues to the Chinese, the Portuguese, in order to get special facilities for themselves, "bribed" the authorities with a rental of Taels 500 a year. It would seem, that this so-called "rental" was withheld for nearly twenty years from the Imperial treasury by a rapacious mandarin, but from 1572 or 1573 down to the year 1848 it was regularly paid; also that the Chinese from time to time made large demands on the Macao exchequer which were paid lest the Chinese should drive the Portuguese out of the place by cutting of their food supplies. In 1848, however, the Portuguese Governor refused to pay the rental any longer, and forcibly drove out the Chinese Custom-house and with it every vestige of Chinese authority. This bold stroke cost him his life in the following year, for he was waylaid and barbarously murdered near the Barrier of Porta Cerco, and his head was taken to Canton. This Barrier of Porta Cerco was raised in 1573, "evidently," says the author of *Historic Macao* "as a delimitation of the frontier, as well as to control the provisioning of the Colony, although the alleged object in view was only to prevent the incursion of negro fugitives from Macao." In the recent negotiations the Chinese Commissioner, we gather, refused to recognise this barrier as a delimitation of the frontier, though for all practical purposes it has been so regarded from the time it was erected. At the time of the construction of this barrier there were no Chinese on the promontory, according to an old Chinese chronicler quoted in STAUNTON'S *Miscellaneous Notes relating to China*. This authority says, "The promontory runs out into the sea and is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus only, as the leaf of the water lily is supported by its stalk. The town is built upon this promontory and is wholly inhabited by strangers, without any Chinese at all among them; but at the barrier a custom house is established for the examination of all persons and goods that pass to and fro. Within the town a European officer presides with a rank similar to that of our Governor. All the Government edicts and communications are explained to them through the medium of an interpreter." It is clear from this that the Barrier was regarded as the frontier of the Colony, but we gather that the contention of the Chinese Commissioner has been that the wall built around the little town by the Portuguese for defensive purposes, circa 1606, constitutes the actual boundary—a contention that no Arbitration Tribunal would be likely to uphold. It may be more difficult for Portugal to establish her claim to the "dependencies" except upon the plea of undisturbed occupation for a great number of years. No protocol was ever signed between the two Powers clearly defining the area included in the Colony of Macao, and all who are acquainted with the history of foreign intercourse with China previous to the war of 1857 recognise that it would have been hopeless to try to negotiate a formal cession of territory. But it is not improbable that had the Portuguese Government actively interested itself to obtain a delimitation of the boundary twenty years ago, when the Treaty was concluded which confirmed "the perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portugal, as any other Portuguese possession," her claims would have stood far better chance of recognition than they do to-day when a hostile attitude is inspired by a popular agitation. China has now

either to refer the matter to arbitration, or to let it drop. She is pledged not to disturb Portugal in the possession of the territory over which she exercised jurisdiction in 1888, for Article II. of the Treaty provides that "so long as the delimitation of the boundaries is not concluded everything in respect of them shall continue as at present, without addition, diminution or alteration by either of the parties."

A "NATIONAL PARTY" IN ENGLAND.

(Daily Press, November 16th.)

This is not the first time that an attempt has been made in England to form a "National Party," but at no time has the proposal been made with the prospect of enlisting a larger amount of support than at present, provided the scheme were launched under the right auspices. When Lord ROSEBURY resigned the Presidency of the Liberal League recently he was publicly appealed to—by the Earl of WEMYSS, if we rightly remember—in a letter published in *The Times*, to lead a National League, and the assurance was given that thousands would rally round his lordship if he would but come forward to lead the movement. So far as we are aware there was no response by Lord ROSEBURY. From a newspaper report which reached us by a recent mail, we observe that an effort to form such a League has been making quiet progress for the last few months, and on the 21st ult. a great inaugural meeting, in which the *Daily Telegraph* states "extraordinary interest was manifested by the general public," was held in the Albert Hall, London. The League is to be known as the "John Bull League." Its president and founder is Mr. HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, M.P., who certainly has some notoriety but not of such a kind, one would suppose, as to command a very wide support for any scheme, even of a political character, that owes its origin to his resourcefulness. But Mr. BOTTOMLEY on this occasion offers to the public "a long-felt want," and the public seem eager to accept it. The Albert Hall, in which the inaugural meeting was held, seats twenty thousand people, and nothing proves the wide public interest in the new movement better than the fact that as many as sixty-four thousand applications for tickets of admission were received. It is mentioned that among those present were no fewer than one hundred members of Parliament "of all shades of political opinion." Branches of this League have been started "in all parts of the country, as well as in Scotland and Ireland, and local secretaries of such business standing as accountants, solicitors and occasionally doctors have been appointed for the various districts." The League is described as independent of all sects and political parties, and it has for its aims "the stamping out of cant and self-righteousness, and the introduction of common-sense business methods into the government of the country." A three-column report of the inaugural meeting lies before us, consisting almost entirely of a verbatim report of the address delivered by Mr. BOTTOMLEY. It is an eminently readable address, full of ironic comment on the party system of government, and outlining in forceful phrases the aims of the John Bull League. Regarding His Majesty the King as "our most valuable national asset and best statesman—and a long way our finest and best," Mr. BOTTOMLEY said the League would never flinch in its unswerving and undiluted loyalty to the Throne of England. His

experience in the House of Commons had taught him that a second Chamber was an absolute necessity, but he wanted that Chamber to be partly nominated by the Crown, and equally by the people. He argued that there was nothing in the nature of representative government in England at the present time, and the League aims at the responsibility of government being shared by all good citizens—including women apparently. Mr. BOTTOMLEY gave the following description of the House of Commons:

"It is the omnium gatherum of cranks and faddists—(cheers)—of temperance tub-thumpers and gospel missionaries on the one hand, and of professional politicians and scheming lawyers on the other hand. (Loud cheers.) And it is any odds on the lawyers. (Laughter.) We are a great commercial country, the centre of the world's commerce, and business, and finance, and our Prime Minister is a lawyer! Our Chancellor of the Exchequer is a lawyer. (Loud hisses, followed by rounds of cheers.) If you go on like that (said Mr. Bottomley), you will make the Prime Minister jealous. (Laughter.) Our Secretary for War is a lawyer, our First Lord of the Admiralty is a lawyer, and so is our Irish Secretary. So I could go on almost through the whole Cabinet. (A Voice: "What about journalists?") I will come to the journalists next, then. The President of the Board of Trade is a journalist. (Cheers.) You have a journalist to preside over an extraordinary board of officials, of whom—remembering, of course, it has charge of the trade of the country—the Archbishop of Canterbury is one, and all the lawyers I have just mentioned are the others. (Laughter.) But it does not much matter, because the Board has never yet had a meeting. (Laughter.) You may think, perhaps I have exaggerated a little the character of the House of Commons. There is one honourable member, one of the best, dearest, most honest and straightforward of men, who, when he came to the House of Commons, said, in addressing his constituents: "I have always found, in my previous career in the railway cutting and the workshop and the factory that the gospel was the thing to preach, and I am going to the House of Commons to preach the gospel." That sentiment may do his heart credit, but he forgot that the House of Commons is not a mission hall, but the business office of the nation."

It cannot be denied that the House of Commons is lacking in that practical business element which a business country wants, but it is an easy thing to point to the need, and a much more difficult matter to supply the remedy. However, Rome was not built in a day, and it will probably take the John Bull League more than a generation to convert the "first club in England" into "the business office of the nation." Meanwhile there is much in the commercial, industrial and financial position of the country at the present time to arrest public interest in this demand for a Parliament in which a sound business policy is preferred to the play of the party politician. Let the nation ask itself why it is that England has not recovered from the depression in trade of a year or two ago, as have Germany, France and the United States. For the first six months of 1909 Germany increased her trade over the first six months of 1908 by £10,000,000 and more; France increased her trade by nearly £13,000,000; the United States increased her trade by nearly £22,000,000; but in the United Kingdom trade was diminished by £17,000,000. In all cases these figures include exports and imports. It would seem, as one authority has expressed it, that "the United Kingdom is living upon the accumulated capital of its prosperous past, and moving only by the impetus got in days of industrial domination." The official returns we have quoted form an argument against the present Government which no words are necessary to enforce. Capital, menaced by schemes of socialistic

legislation, has "galloped abroad," and unemployment appears to be more extensive in the kingdom than ever. A strong argument can certainly be made out for "a business government," but the inaugural meeting of the John Bull League cannot be regarded as the death knell of the party system. The aims of the League will undoubtedly command a large amount of sympathy and support, and if it were only led by a ROSEBURY instead of by a BOTTOMLEY there is little reason to doubt that the League would speedily become a powerful factor in determining the choice of candidates for Parliamentary honours.

TRADE MARKS IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, November 17th.)

"No progress appears to have been made by the Central Government towards issuing satisfactory regulations for the registration of trade-marks." This extract is from the British Consular Report on the trade of Shanghai, which was presented to Parliament last month. China, by Article VII. of the MACKAY Treaty of 1903, undertook to establish offices where foreign trade-marks might be registered on payment of a reasonable fee. Regulations had consequently to be drawn up. In the American Treaty it was stipulated that these should be "reasonable regulations." In 1904 China published what were described as "provisional regulations" for the registration of trade-marks, but many of them were of so unreasonable a character as to render the draft unacceptable to the Powers. The counter draft submitted by the Foreign Representatives to the Chinese Government in 1905 formed the subject of discussion for some time, but towards the end of 1906 an entirely new, long and complicated draft was submitted by the Chinese Government. It proved to be almost as unacceptable as the original draft, and the Chinese Government were informed that the 1905 draft was considered the document on which future negotiations should be based. Notwithstanding this intimation, a revised version of the 1906 draft was subsequently submitted by the Chinese Government, but as it still contained many of the objections of the original, the Foreign Representatives were unable to approve the document and could only refer the Chinese Government once more to the 1905 draft. The regulations are still "under consideration," and are likely to remain so until the Chinese Government is able to agree with the Powers as to what is meant by the term "reasonable regulations." The Treaty in that respect, as in many others, remains practically a dead letter. Not entirely, however, for it is possible to register trade-marks with the Imperial Maritime Customs. The "provisional regulations," to which we have alluded, provided for the establishment of a Bureau of Registration, and the Maritime Customs at Tientsin and Shanghai were designated to serve as Branch Offices for receiving applications. Though the regulations as a whole were unacceptable to the Powers, the Maritime Customs at Shanghai has continued to record the trade marks sent to them for that purpose, and the Consul-General strongly advises British trade-mark owners to take advantage of this facility, "which may prove of great use as proof of ownership when registration of trade-marks has been initiated." We note with satisfaction that no reluctance has been shown by the local authorities at Shanghai to prohibit by proclamation the imitation of British marks when requested to do so, and that several

Chinese convicted of improperly using British-owned marks have been punished at the Mixed Court at Shanghai with very salutary effects. There is something characteristically Chinese about all this, for China seems to be under no obligation to issue these "proclamations having the force of law" unless the marks they concern (*vide* the United States Treaty) "have been registered by the proper authorities . . . at such offices as the Chinese Government establish for such purpose, on payment of a reasonable fee, after due investigation of the Chinese authorities and in compliance with reasonable regulations." That the local authorities at Shanghai do now actually prohibit by proclamation the imitation of foreign trade-marks when requested to do so, shows clearly enough that there is little or no excuse for the unconscionable delay in issuing, conformably to Treaty stipulation, "reasonable regulations" for the registration of trade-marks. Foreign trade-marks, patents and copyright are as flagrantly pirated in China to-day as ever they were.

THE CHINO-JAP N MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

(Daily Press, November 18th.)

The United States Government is now apparently satisfied that when China and Japan negotiated the recent Agreement regarding Manchuria it was not intended to shut the doors of that province, or more particularly the railway zones, against mining exploitation by Europeans and Americans, as the terms of the Agreement seem to suggest. It is not stated in the telegram we publish to-day whether the assurance which the American Government has received on the subject came from one or both the signatory Powers, but we have previously expressed the opinion that, whether the inquiry as to the exact meaning of the Agreement were made at Peking or in Tokyo, a repudiation of the suggestion that the Agreement closed the door against Europe and America could be confidently anticipated. As far back as 1900 Japan subscribed to an Agreement to uphold the policy of the open-door in China; again in 1907 Japan and Russia entered into a short agreement "to recognise the independence and the territorial integrity of China, and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in that empire," and the signatory Powers furthermore engaged to uphold and defend the maintenance of the *status quo*, and the respect of that principle by all the peaceful means possible to them. In the following year (1908) an agreement of similar purport was made by Japan with America. Japan has always honourably observed her diplomatic engagements, and therefore nothing could seem more improbable than that Japan would in 1909 enter into an agreement with the deliberate intention of violating this constantly-reiterated pledge—a pledge to which all the other Powers have likewise subscribed and recognise as essential to the preservation of peace in the Far East—and then calmly proceed to defy the whole civilised world by giving full publicity to the Agreement. Manifestly, the idea could not be seriously entertained. Yet the English translation of Article IV. of the Agreement clearly conveyed the impression which is now pronounced to be a misunderstanding. The article in question has been translated as follows:—

"Article IV.—All mines along the Antung-Mukden Railway and the main line of the South Manchurian Railway, excepting those at Fushun and Yuentai, shall be exploited as joint enterprises of Japanese and Chinese subjects

upon the general principles which the Viceroy of the Eastern Three Provinces and the Governor of Shingking Province agreed upon with the Japanese Consul-General in 1907. . . . Detailed regulations in respect of such mines shall in due course be arranged by the Viceroy and the Governor with the Japanese Consul-General. This is the Article which was recently under the consideration of the State Department at Washington, and against which, according to the indiscreet utterance of Mr. CRANE, the Department contemplated lodging a protest. The precise meaning of the Article is a matter of interest and importance to all Powers having Treaty relations with China, and we may presume that some of them have sought and obtained the necessary explanation without the noise and publicity inadvertently created about it in America; but the interpretation of the Article has not, so far as we have observed, received any publicity in the Press, nor does to-day's telegram furnish the explanation. In view of the very explicit denial that the Agreement creates a mining monopoly for Japanese and Chinese along these railway routes, we infer that the words "all mines" in the English translation are to be construed as all-existing mines. In the Portsmouth Treaty by which Russia agreed, subject to the consent of the Chinese Government, to transfer and assign to Japan the railway between Chungchun and Port Arthur, the "coal mines belonging to and worked for the benefit of the railway" were included in the transfer. It may be that the reference in the Article is confined to these mines, and to such mines as have been worked for the benefit of the Antung-Mukden Railway; and probably it is only on the understanding that Chinese may, if they chose, become associated with the Japanese in the ownership of these mines, that the Chinese Government has given its consent to the transfer, for since 1904 it would seem to have been the settled policy of the Chinese Government not to grant mining concessions unless free opportunity is given to Chinese to provide half the share capital. If the supposition is correct that it is only to these existing mines that the Article refers, then there would appear to be no substantial grievance, but the misunderstanding that has arisen proves the need for more precise statement of the intentions of the Treaty makers, and presumably the position will now be made clear in a diplomatic note to be attached to the Treaty.

OPIUM AND MORALS.

(Daily Press, November 19th.)

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies can hardly be congratulated upon the defence of the Imperial Government's Anti-Opium policy which he made at the Straits Settlements dinner in London if an adequate idea of that defence is conveyed in the REUTER'S telegram we published yesterday. It was bold but not very complimentary to the public opinion of the Straits, for Colonel SEELY to claim that this policy was supported by the "best thought" in the Straits and at Home. This was tantamount to saying that the "best thought" was not represented in the general conclusions reached by the Commission appointed last year to inquire into matters relating to the use of opium in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. That Commission found, among other things, that the evils resulting from the use of opium had not been sufficiently striking as to call for particular investigation on the part of the official medical witnesses who gave evidence, and in view of the wide experience of these gentlemen of circum-

stances in hospitals, some of them free, the Commissioners considered this fact "very significant." They also reported that, "after carefully reviewing the evidence before us, and paying most careful attention to the statements of representatives of the local Anti-Opium Societies and others holding strong views adverse to the use of opium, we have come to the conclusion that the evils arising from the local form of indulgence in opium are not sufficiently acute or widespread as to justify legislative interference by way of prohibition, and we are further of opinion that the local state of feeling on the opium question has not yet reached the stage of rendering a policy of prohibition desirable or practicable." This equally represents public opinion in Hongkong. Had opium smoking been a serious evil in Hongkong, an evil a tenth part as shocking, for instance, as the alcohol evil in England, the Colonial Government would not have required peremptory instructions from Downing Street to close down on it. But opium-smoking is not and never has been the terrible evil in Hongkong that one might suppose it to be from the misleading information published by the Anti-Opium Society. We are not aware that there is even an Anti-Opium Society in the Colony. Deny it as much as Cabinet Ministers may, the fact remains that the Imperial Government in imposing on the Eastern Colonies its own ill-informed opinions on the subject of opium cannot escape the charge of imposing its own morality at other people's expense. All the "best thought" at Home, for instance, supports the view that the drink evil in England is a gigantic one. It certainly far exceeds anything that China is able to show from the use of opium. But does the Government dream of shutting down on the consumption of alcohol as it is shutting down on opium in the Colonies by closing the whole of the public houses? No; they have not the courage to propose in England a policy which they have not hesitated to impose, willy-nilly, on the Crown Colonies at the dictation of a handful of fanatics among their supporters. They ignore the good old maxim that example is better than precept. In the circumstances is it not sheer cant and hypocrisy to deny that this is not a question of "Our morals at other people's expense"? Colonel SEELY based the Government's action on safer ground in his famous telegram to Hongkong eighteen months ago directing "immediate steps" to be taken to close the whole of the opium divans. (Now, by the way, we note that "nothing will be done in a hurry.") In effect the Secretary of State then said: "The Chinese Government has determined on the extermination of the opium habit, and having regard to the fact that Chinese subjects bulk so largely in the populations of our Crown Colonies of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements it is expedient that we should bring our policy in this matter into line with China's." Had Colonel SEELY confined himself to this defence at the Straits Settlements dinner he would have been less open to criticism and perhaps more convincing.

As the New College for Chinese Classics is about to be opened in Peking the Foreign Ministers have approached the Chinese Government with the request that students of their respective countries be admitted there. The English Minister has applied for two places, the French three, American two and Japanese three, while the German, Russian, Italian, Austrian and Belgian Ministers have also sent in applications.

HONGKONG'S INTEREST IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

(Daily Press, November 20th.)

Six years ago, in view of the great possibilities and potentialities of wireless telegraphy, the Colonial Government deemed it wise to have legislative power to place an installation here, and an Ordinance was accordingly passed enabling the Governor to issue licences for the installation of wireless telegraphy should it be deemed expedient, subject to such conditions as may from time to time be found desirable in the public interest. Wireless telegraphy was then in its infancy. We in the East learnt all we knew about it from the newspapers and magazines. There was not at that time, we believe, a single installation in the Far East. To-day the installations in the Far East are to be counted probably by the score. Nearly every warship, to whatever nation it belongs, is equipped with some system of wireless telegraphy, and the past twelve months have witnessed a notable extension of the system to the passenger liners which pass in and out of the harbour of Hongkong. The Chinese authorities at Canton established wireless stations two years ago; they have also placed wireless telegraph apparatus on the four new patrol gunboats built in Hongkong for the suppression of piracy in the delta; and they have established a Wireless School. Shanghai last year was provided by private enterprise with an installation, but this being deemed an infringement of sovereign rights, it has passed into the hands of the Chinese Government. Hongkong, though it recognised six years ago the possibilities and potentialities of the system, and put on its Statute Book an Ordinance enabling the Governor-in-Council to issue licences for an installation, is still without one. We have been content to rely upon the never-failing courtesy of the Naval authorities, and on more than one occasion the shipping community has been much indebted for valuable services rendered in this connection by British warships in the harbour. We need only recall the incident which occurred a few weeks ago when, through the courtesy of the Commodore and the Commander of H.M.S. *Kent*, the wireless installation on the cruiser was made use of to divert H.M.S. *Flora* from her course up the China Sea to proceed to the rescue of a crew of a Norwegian vessel wrecked a week previously on the Paracels.

So long as the mail and passenger steamers neglected to make use of wireless telegraphy, and so long as we could depend on a warship equipped with the apparatus being always in port, the provision of a wireless installation in the Colony was not a matter of great urgency. But we are not aware that the Government has any guarantee that the Colony may not be left for weeks or months in the typhoon season without a warship so equipped, and, with the squadron still further reduced under the new scheme of reorganisation, that may more frequently happen in the future than in the past. So the time would seem now to have arrived when the Government might well take into consideration the advisability of providing the Colony with an installation, especially when regard is had to the number of ocean-going steamers which now possess this valuable means of communication. Among the vessels already equipped are the steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and some of the liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and there is little doubt that before long the majority of ocean-going passenger

ships will be so provided. It was indeed suggested some short time ago to the President of the Board of Trade that in the interests of the safety of the travelling public the installation of wireless telegraphy on passenger liners should be made compulsory. Mr. CHURCHILL did not then give the suggestion much encouragement: he apparently takes the view that the time is not ripe for such action. Self-interest, however, is likely to be a sufficiently powerful incentive to shipowners. Ocean-going ships fitted with wireless telegraphy will stand the better chance of attracting the travelling public, who are always more or less nervous about undertaking sea voyages, and the recent incidents in which the White Star liner *Republic* and the Blue Anchor liner *Waratah* have figured doubtless left impressions likely to influence the choice of ships by intending passengers. The *Republic* and her company of valuable lives were saved by means of the magic "C.Q.D." flashed swiftly over the ocean to be picked up by another ship; and the same good fortune might have happened to the *Waratah* had she possessed an installation. She left Durban last July intending to call at Capetown, but mysteriously disappeared with her human freight, and no trace of the missing ship has been discovered.

When we think of the value of an installation at Hongkong we recall the promise of the Philippine Government to place a wireless installation on the Batangas Islands for the purpose of furnishing meteorological data which will be of great service both to Hongkong and the Philippine Islands in the typhoon season. And having regard to the interest which the Chinese Government at Canton is taking in wireless telegraphy, we feel that the Colonial Government may still hope to see an installation on the Pratas Islands. These remarks have been prompted by correspondence in the minutes of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce which we publish to-day. An American Company is seeking a licence to establish and operate a commercial wireless telegraph business here; the Government has sought an expression of opinion from the Chamber of Commerce, and the Company has appealed to the Chamber to support the application, but does not state what, if any, advantages to commerce are expected to accrue from the use of wireless in preference to submarine cables. We understand that the company is seeking similar privileges in Manila and Singapore, and would therefore be competing with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. for local traffic. Public interest in the matter is thus stimulated by a prospective cheapening of rates and the decision of the Government will be awaited with considerable interest.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

It is a rare occurrence to have two transports in the harbour at one time.

The kilted lads are now adding to the picturesqueness of our streets, and I expect when the football matches are arranged they will add to the animation at the Happy Valley.

The three Netherlands cruisers have returned to Hongkong after a tour in the North. When they were last here the hope was expressed that we should see the jolly Dutchmen playing football, a game which has become almost as great a craze in Holland as in Britain. Were an international contest arranged the visitors could call upon one or two of their nationals here to assist them, and an interesting game should result.

Shades of the past! only about a dozen people took the floor for the strathspey and reel at the

St. Andrew's practice dance on Monday evening, and even those found themselves at a loss to make the music fit in with their ideas on the subject of reels. Isn't it possible to procure a piper?

Although one might not suspect it, sage philosophy is occasionally dispensed at the Sanitary Board. "We are all equal in the cemetery," said the Hon. Mr. Hewett in objecting to certain distinctions with regard to the burial of residents, but while that equality is admitted it is sometimes forgotten in the monuments which are erected.

It sounded peculiar to read the report of the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, where statements were made that graves would not be allotted to people still alive. The expression is certainly odd, but a little reflection makes it clear.

On the King's Birthday we usually read something like this: "On this day throughout the vast Empire of Britain all hearts and all peoples will be united in their expressions of loyalty to the King Emperor." Unfortunately this week Hongkong was out of step, as it were, and on Tuesday not even a salute was fired nor a flag raised to show that it was the anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty King Edward. It is only proper that we should consider Chinese feelings, but at the same time we have a duty to ourselves, and it seems to me that a little forethought would have avoided the awkward time occasioned here by the postponement of the holiday at short notice.

Naturally the King's Birthday leads one's thoughts in the direction of the only honour which has come to Hongkong. No one will begrudge the Colonial Secretary his new honour and his good lady her new title. Sir Francis has put in useful work in Hongkong, and he thoroughly deserves the reward which has come to him.

Hongkong now boasts five knights—Sir Frederick Lugard, Sir Francis May, Sir Francis Piggott, Sir Henry Berkeley and Sir Paul Chater. Only one Lady is at present in the Colony—Lady May.

After the many criticisms levelled at our Fire Brigade and its equipment, it is decidedly interesting to learn of the fine display made the other afternoon by the members in the presence of H.E. the Governor. It is a pity, however, that the occasion was not made public, as it would be assuring to the community to be enabled to judge for themselves the efficiency of the Brigade, and, after all, it is only fair to the members that they should have the opportunity of showing before a large audience the skill which they have attained in that particular department of their work. Their services are not always appreciated at their proper value, and some encouragement should be given to the men, who are always in readiness to obey the alarm call of fire and who frequently risk their lives in the operations which they feel called upon to undertake. I am told that the D. P. representative who got the "scoop" only learned of the event accidentally, otherwise we would not have learned of the creditable exhibition which took place in the Central Police Station compound on Wednesday. At Home it is a common practice for municipal fire brigades to give public exhibitions annually, and it seems, to say the least, rather peculiar that Hongkong should hesitate to make such an event public.

The Director of Public Works would appear to have misunderstood a question put by the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart at last week's meeting of the Legislative Council. Mr. Stewart asked:—"Are we to understand that the public may be asked to put up with the nuisance created by the condition of the plot of ground between the New Law Courts and the Praya for the year or more during which the Post Office will be in course of construction?" The D.P.W. replied that this question was disposed of by his answer to a previous question, but I have not heard of anyone who has been able to follow that line of reasoning. It appeared that owing to some matsheds in Matakuk Quarry having been blown down,

thirty men had been housed in the matsheds opposite the New Law Courts, and the D. P. W. said these men would return to Matakuk in a few days. That is all well and good so far as it goes; but what Mr. Murray Stewart wanted to know, and what many other people would much like to know, Mr. D. P. W., is whether we have to put up for another year or two—or until the Post Office building is completed—with these unsightly matsheds in the very heart of the city? If the people who have been occupying this extensive range of sheds have been cleared out, why not clear away the sheds too?

A correspondent, who seems to be a humorist sends me the following:

"A very amusing, and what might have been a very tragic, incident occurred at the Botanical Gardens. On Thursday morning a young lady, interested in the manœuvres of a young monkey, approached too near. In the twinkling of an eye he had seized her bonnet, and was in the act of tearing it from her head when a gallant young gentleman came to the rescue. With the lady's parasol he beat off the offending animal, and immediately the young lady looked upon him as a great hero. But, alas! for the umbrella. It was a complete wreck! It would seem that monkey's head is more solidly built than a lady's parasol. The gentleman very kindly offered to have the broken parasol fixed, and thereby further ingratiated himself into the young lady's graces. We sincerely trust that the young lady will suffer no serious inconvenience from the little episode, and that the event will serve to teach her the lesson to be less interested in monkeys and more interested in men, or rather, say, a man."

RODERICK RANDOM.

HONGKONG.

Dr. W. M. V. Koch has left for England on twelve months' leave of absence.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson returned to Hongkong on Nov. 18th by the *Kamo Maru* after short leave in England.

A brass bell, weighing 100 catties, and valued at \$100, was stolen from 7, Bonham Road on Tuesday night.

H.E. the Governor inspected the drill of the firemen connected with the fire float at Black-head's Point on the 17th inst.

The Club Germania, Hongkong, is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary on Saturday, the 27th inst., by an "At Home" at 11 a.m.

The staff of revenue officers has been augmented by the appointment of Mr. E. Dawson, who has been transferred from the Sanitary Department.

Two chair coolies who were proceeded against by Miss E. C. Soares for using abusive language were fined \$5 each by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Nov. 12th.

The resignation of Captain W. Armstrong, of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, of his appointment of honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor has been accepted.

Two keepers of a gambling house were at the Magistracy on Nov. 18 fined \$100 each, and other thirteen men who were arrested by the police when raiding the premises were each fined \$4.

We note the return to the Colony yesterday of Dr. C. M. Heanley, formerly assistant Bacteriologist in the Government service. We understand it is Dr. Heanley's intention to commence private practice in the Colony.

At the Magistracy on Nov. 18th an Indian prison guard was prosecuted by Mr. Craig, Assistant Superintendent of Victoria Goal, for having supplied an Indian prisoner with articles of food. He said he did not know the rules. Mr. Wood sentenced him to three weeks' imprisonment.

H.M.S. *Kent* and the troopship *Rewa*, whose departure was delayed for a day and a half by the typhoon signalled South of the Colony, left on the 18th inst. They both appear to have encountered a typhoon. Wireless messages were received from the *Kent*, reporting that she was rolling heavily and had lost a boat. No news of the *Rewa* was transmitted.

The return of communicable diseases in the Colony for the past week shows one Chinese case of diphtheria and three cases of enteric fever—1 Portuguese, 1 British and 1 Parsee.

The action in the Supreme Court in which the Hung Cheong firm of compradores sued Mr. John Robertson for \$74.36 was concluded on Nov. 12, when Mr. Justice Gompertz gave judgment for defendant with costs.

The N.D.L. steamer *Wong Koi* during her last trip from Hongkong to Swatow, on the 10th and 11th November, while a severe gale was blowing, picked up 15 shipwrecked fishermen, about 20 miles off Breaker Point. The shipwrecked fishermen were landed at Swatow.

At the Magistracy on Saturday a Chinese boy, a student, was fined \$50 for assaulting a European girl in the Botanic Gardens. Complaints regarding the conduct of certain Chinese having been made, and a watch was kept with the result that the defendant was arrested when the girl called out for the police.

The practice of stealing the rubber tyres from rishas has become very prevalent, and the police have been setting a watch to endeavour to trace the thieves. On Tuesday one man was surprised stripping a risha of its tyres. The value of a new tyre is \$17, so that to secure a pair means a good haul.

More than ordinary excitement was occasioned at a gambling raid which took place at Quarry Bay on Monday. Eleven men were arrested, but four jumped into the sea, dragging a lukong with them, and managed to escape. The others made their appearance before the Magistrate yesterday, when the leaders were fined \$50 and the remainder \$3 each.

Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth made a large seizure of opium on board the s.s. *Germania* last week. He arrested three men who had in their possession 1860 taels of prepared opium. The case was heard before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, and the three men pleading guilty were each fined \$50 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Gompertz has been appointed chairman of the Board appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to the owners of Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 442 and 618, which have been resumed by the Governor-in-Council. The Acting Director of Public Works, Mr. P. N. H. Jones, is appointed a member, and the owners of the property have been asked to nominate a member within seven days.

An interesting phase of Chinese industrial life came to light on Nov. 18 when the honorary secretary of a Chinese bakers' club was charged with fraudulently converting to his own use \$169 belonging to the club. His defence was that he lent \$50 to two members, which they denied, but as the rules prohibited lending the society's money without the consent of the members the prosecution was instituted. The case was remanded.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, Ordinance No. 38 of 1909:—"An Ordinance to set apart certain Crown Land to be used as a burial ground for persons professing the Christian Religion"; and to Ordinance No. 39 of 1909—"An Ordinance to authorize the Construction and Maintenance of a Harbour of Refuge upon and over certain portions of the Sea Bed and Foreshore situated upon the Harbour frontage at Taikoktsui, Mongkoktsui and Yaumati, Kowloon, in this Colony."

H.E. the Governor, accompanied by Captain Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C., and Captain Simson, private secretary, Sir F. H. May, and the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, paid a visit on Nov. 17 to the Imports and Exports Department at the Harbour Office. His Excellency was conducted round the department by Lieut. Beckwith, R.N., Superintendent of Imports and Exports, and after inspecting the excise office and staff, he proceeded by the launch "Victoria" to the King's Warehouse at Holt's godowns. Afterwards H.E. went to Kowloon City, where he inspected the Pan Chan distillery and was much interested in the process of manufacturing samshui.

The Royal Engineers Quadrille Club held a dance at the R.E. Theatre, Wellington Barracks, to welcome the new draft and to bid farewell to members and friends leaving for home. The hall was tastefully decorated and the evening proved very enjoyable.

Four men were charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy on Nov. 15 with keeping a gaming house at 246, Hollywood Road. Thousands of San Piu lottery trickets had been seized by the police in the house, and the four defendants were remanded, bail being fixed at \$1,000 each.

One stowaway on board the s.s. *Kutsang* and two men charged with aiding and abetting were brought up at the Magistracy yesterday. The stowaway was fined \$200 with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment, one of the others was fined \$25 and the third was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

The banknote trick was successfully worked on a simple woman in Hongkong on Tuesday. She was accosted by two men who explained that they had just picked up in the street a bundle of notes which they were afraid to take to the bank and they would be eternally grateful if she would not mind performing the simple little office for them. She readily assented to take the money to the bank and was on the point of moving off with the bundle when they suggested that she ought to leave some security with them that she would return. She parted with a gold bangle and a finger ring. Of course when she went to the bank she discovered that the supposed notes were nothing more than paper and that she had been tricked.

An unusually interesting lecture was delivered last night at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by Dr J. C. Thomson on "Stings and Bites of Venomous Animals." The lecturer spoke of animals and insects whose bite or sting is well known to most of us by actual experience, dealing first with the jelly fish and the mosquito. In reference to those not commonly known, he mentioned the centipede, scorpion and certain spiders and a few fishes, including the peculiar variety which give injury by means of electricity. The lecture took a practical turn in showing how the bites and stings of animals mentioned may be remedied. On December the 2nd Dr. Thomson will deliver another lecture on "The Snakes of Hongkong and Snake Bite."

Two soldiers—Gunner Stewart, R.G.A., and Private Tritton, of "H" Co., Buffs—were brought before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday each charged with stealing a watch from a jeweller's shop, at 16 Queen's Road East on Saturday night. The evidence was to the effect that the two men entered the shop and asked to look at some watches. Several were shown them by the shopkeeper, one being valued at \$25 and the other at \$22. The soldiers made some remarks to each other and each slipping a watch into his pocket walked out of the shop. The shopman followed them and as two Indian constables were seen at the corner of Arsenal Street he informed them and they arrested the two soldiers. Defendants offered no excuse for their action, telling his Worship that they wished to raise the wind. Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed on each man.

The trial trip of the s.s. *On Lee*, built and engined by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., for the Sze Yip Steamship Co., took place on Sunday. The vessel was put on a full steam trial of four hours' duration. The weather conditions were favourable. The anchor tests were also carried out successfully. There were present an influential gathering of local gentlemen. The usual toasts being honoured, Mr. Dyer, Chief Manager, in a well-chosen speech proposed success to the Sze Yip Steamship Co. and to the *On Lee*. Mr. Jun Kai, on behalf of the directors and shareholders of the Sze Yip Steamship Co., congratulated the Dock Co. on their success in completing this vessel two months within the contract time, also upon the extra speed attained, and he assured them that if the Sze Yip Co. should decide to build another boat, they would be pleased again to place the order with the Dock Company. He also thanked Mr. Fletcher for so ably looking after the Sze Yip Co.'s interests during the building of the *On Lee*.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

DANIEL NEWALL.

A pretty wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral on Tuesday, when Mr. Walter John Daniel, a well-known solicitor belonging to the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, and Miss Nena Nithsdale Newall, daughter of Colonel Stuart Newall, C.B., of Wellington, New Zealand, were united in the bonds of matrimony. Great interest was manifested in the event and a large congregation attended at the Cathedral. The service was conducted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. H. Maundrell, R.N., while Mr. Denman Fuller presided at the organ.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Stuart G. Newall, and was attended by Misses Dione May and Frances Pinckney as bridesmaids, while the bridegroom was supported by Mr. R. F. C. Master as "best man." The bride was becomingly attired in a dress of soft white satin with vest and under-sleeves of tucked chiffon and with a chiffon belt which had long ends in front embroidered with pearls. She wore a plain tulle veil over a wreath of orange blossom and carried a shower bouquet of chrysanthemums, tuber roses, China asters and roses. The bridesmaids were dressed in white spotted muslin frocks, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and big white satin sashes, and wore white satin bébé hats, with big rosettes and strings of chiffon. They carried baskets of pink roses.

The bridal party left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

The reception was held at Kingsclere. His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz proposed the health of the newly-wedded couple, which was appropriately responded to, Mr. R. F. C. Master afterwards proposing the health of the bridesmaids.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel left for Home on the *Kitano Maru*, the bride's going away dress being of French blue face cloth trimmed with narrow braid of its own colour, with a pinafore bodice over silk spotted net blouse. She wore a big velvet hat trimmed with large satin ribbon bows in the same shade.

There were a great many exceedingly handsome presents, one being a canteen of plate and cutlery from members of the staff of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

PORTUGUESE ROYAL BIRTHDAY.

Nov. 15 was the twentieth anniversary of the birthday of King Manuel of Portugal, and the occasion was honoured by the warships of different nationality in the harbour dressing ship. Captain Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, left yesterday morning on board H.M.S. *Handy* for Macao to convey Sir Frederick Lugard's congratulations to H.E. the Governor of Macao. Owing to Mr. J. J. Leiria, Consul-General for Portugal, still being confined to his house as the result of a recent accident, the reception at Quart House did not take place, but at night the members of the Club Lusitano celebrated the occasion with a ball, which was largely attended. At noon a royal salute was fired.

The birthday of H. F. M. Manuel II. King of Portugal, was loyally celebrated at Macao. There was a large attendance at the Cathedral for the *Te Deum*, including the officials of the Colony, Consuls, and officers of the German gunboat at present visiting Macao. Captain Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong, arrived on a torpedo-boat about noon to convey the felicitations of Sir Frederick Lugard on behalf of the Colony of Hongkong, and attended the official reception at Government House, returning to Hongkong in the afternoon. The ball given by H.E. Senor Marques at Government House was very largely attended, but there was a scarcity of ladies. The scene was a very animated one, and although there were not more than nineteen dances on the programme, the ball did not terminate until nearly 5 a.m.

Government House had been fitted up for electric illuminations, but a breakdown, apparently at the power station, occurred, and there were no illuminations and no public lighting on the

Praya Grande until half-past twelve. It is unnecessary to say that this failure of the light created much annoyance and has revived public complaint regarding the efficiency of the installation.

THE POSTPONED HOLIDAY.

The following letter has been sent by the Chamber of Commerce to the Government:—
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
13th November, 1909.

SIR,—At a Meeting of the Committee of the Chamber held on Monday, the 8th instant, the question of the belated cancellation of November the 9th as a Public Holiday was discussed.

My Committee felt that His Excellency the Governor should be acquainted with the views expressed at this Meeting on the matter, because it is so fully recognised that anything affecting the commercial well-being of the Colony receives most sympathetic consideration at his hands.

I am, therefore, to ask you to be good enough to place this letter before His Excellency.

My Committee consider that the recent action of the Secretary of State in delaying the issuing of instructions for the non-observance of His Majesty's Birthday, until so near the date, was unfortunate.

It has been represented to my Committee that in many cases the sudden change of programme upset the business arrangements and in general caused considerable inconvenience.

The date fixed for the obsequies of the late Empress Dowager of China was well-known some weeks ago, and it therefore seems to my Committee that if His Majesty's Birthday Celebrations were to be postponed the commercial community should have received earlier notification.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hon. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

A SOLDIER'S ESCAPE.

A serious charge of assault was preferred against Gunner Allen, R.G.A., at the Magistracy on Nov. 15. He was accused of having assaulted Mr. Winch, the manager of the Belle View Hotel, so severely that the sight of one of his eyes is likely to be affected, and also with having assaulted the Indian watchman there. It was stated that a disturbance took place at the Hotel about midnight, in which several soldiers were concerned, and when P. S. Pitt, in response to the message received, proceeded there he found the manager with his face and head bleeding and his eyes injured. The Indian watchman said he was assaulted by defendant because he found him in the company of a woman in the grounds, and when the manager went to his assistance he was knocked down and assaulted. Defendant was fined \$15 on each charge.

A RIOT AVERTED.

A riot was narrowly averted at Quarry Bay on Saturday, when a number of the Sugar Refinery employees became obstreperous and wished to leave work before the midday interval. On the first occasion, about 11.20, they were stopped by the timekeeper, who ordered them back to their duties. Twenty minutes later they again left their work, but were stopped by the Indian watchman. One of the men wished to argue with the watchman who pushed him. Immediately the man fell down and feigned death. Not all the efforts of the police could induce him to betray any signs of vitality and the police had to send him to the hospital, where he was promptly brought back to life. Meanwhile matters looked threatening at the entrance to the works. At the time the employees should have returned to work they were harangued by some ringleaders, who were anxious to provoke strife, as they were heard advocating the men to strike somebody. However, the police, who had been summoned by telephone, arrived on the scene and arrested three. This, together with the fact that the fire engine was brought out and the hose coupled up ready to play on the mob, which numbered close upon a thousand, had the effect of restoring order, and work was resumed.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Minutes of a Monthly Meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held in the Chamber Room, St. George's Building, on Monday, the 8th November, 1909, at 3 45 p.m. Present:—Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett (Chairman), Mr. J. R. M. Smith (Vice-Chairman), Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Messrs. A. Babington, J. W. C. Bonnar, John W. Bandow, D. R. Law, E. Shellim, H. A. Siebs, H. E. Tomkins and E. A. M. Williams (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The Minutes of the last Monthly Meeting held on the 23rd September, 1909, were confirmed.

DRAFT BILL TO ESTABLISH LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS IN THIS COLONY.

Letter from the Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies:—
Attorney General's Office,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1909.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett,
President of the Chamber of Commerce.

DEAR SIR,—During my absence from the Colony Sir Henry Berkeley drafted a Bill to establish Limited Partnerships here.

It introduces with slight local modifications the provisions of the Limited Partnerships Act, 1907, and its object is explained in the Memorandum attached to the draft Bill.

I forward herewith a copy of the draft for the consideration of your Chamber, and I shall be pleased to confer with you hereafter on any amendments or suggestions which your Chamber may have to offer on it.—Yours faithfully,

W. REES-DAVIES.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
11th November, 1909.

SIR,—I have now the honour to state, in reply to your letter of 24th September, 1909, covering a Draft Bill to establish Limited Partnerships in the Colony, that my Committee see nothing objectionable in the draft so courteously submitted to them.

They would, however, appreciate very much an opportunity of considering any views which may have been, or are to be, expressed by the Hongkong Law Society.—I am, &c.,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Rees-Davies,
Acting Chief Justice.

THE BLOWING OF STEAM WHISTLES IN THE HARBOUR.

On this subject the following correspondence was submitted:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
8th November, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th of last September, and to enclose herewith a copy of a regulation made by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council on the 4th instant under Section 25 (4) of Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, giving effect to the recommendation made by your Committee.—I am, &c.,

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce.

No. 702.—Regulation made by the Governor-in-Council under sub-section 4 of section 25 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1899), this 4th day of November, 1909.

Regulation No. 21 under the heading "Steam Whistles" in Table "M" in the Schedule to the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, made by the Governor-in-Council on the 4th day of February, 1908, and published in the Government Gazette on the 20th day of March, 1908, is hereby amended by adding the following words at the end thereof:—

"And except for the purpose of giving unnecessary notice of her approach towards any other vessel, when one prolonged blast of from 4 to 6 seconds' duration shall be sounded."

A reply was sent asking the Colonial Secretary to convey to His Excellency the Governor the thanks of the Committee for so promptly dealing with so important a question.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY.

Letter from Government:

Colonial Secretary's Office,
5th October, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 28th of last June I am directed to transmit for consideration of your Chamber the enclosed draft of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the issue of Government Paper Currency and to inquire whether its provisions are acceptable to the Chamber.—I am, &c.,

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH INSTALLATION FOR HONGKONG.

Letter from Messrs. Keegan and Rosencrantz:—

Hongkong, October 15th, 1909.

The Honourable
The Chairman of Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

SIR,—We have the honour to address your goodself and the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of wireless telegraph installation for the Colony, and to submit, for your consideration and approval, a copy of the application we are this day tendering to the Colonial Secretary. We also enclose a copy of the Wireless Telegraph Act of 1903 and a copy of letter under date of the 14th instant, addressed to the American Vice-Consul-General in Charge, by the Colonial Secretary.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the importance of an enterprise such as we propose to the commercial welfare of the Colony and we would earnestly request your support, in the shape of a recommendation to the Government to grant the licence asked for.

Thanking you in advance for any interest you may bestow upon our application, and with assurances of the highest esteem, we remain, &c.,

KEEGAN AND ROSENCRANTZ.

Enclosure.

Copy:

Hongkong, October 18th, 1909.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

SIR,—We have the honour to address you on the matter of obtaining a licence to establish and use installations for the purpose of wireless telegraphy in the Colony under the conditions, of the Wireless Telegraph Ordinance of 1903.

Acting upon the suggestion embodied in your letter of the 14th instant addressed to the American Vice-Consul-General in Charge, we now make formal application for a licence to establish and operate a commercial wireless telegraph business within the Colony and beyond its limits with permission to do all things that wireless telegraph companies are legally entitled to do under the Articles of the Berlin Radio-Telegraph Convention and subject to its regulations and the laws of the Colony.

We would expect a licence giving us the sole right to conduct a wireless telegraph business for a period of twenty-five years with the understanding that the Government would have the right to purchase the business at a valuation at the end of ten years and at the end of the fifteenth, twentieth or twenty-fifth years.

We would agree to receive and transmit Governmental messages without charge and to use every effort in gathering meteorological information for the welfare of the Colony.

We propose to establish installations in Manila, Bangkok and Singapore and are making applications to the Philippine, Siamese and Straits Governments for licences. These installations together with our proposed Hongkong station would create a first-class wireless service and would enable us to benefit the commercial and shipping interests of this Colony and the other countries mentioned in addition to developing a profitable business for ourselves.

Under the terms of our agreement with the United Wireless Telegraph Company we have the sole right to deal in and use their wireless telegraph equipment in the Far East, and we would install in Hongkong at our own expense a station equal in power to their New York station and capable of communication with

Yokohama and Shanghai in the North and with Singapore on the South.

Upon receipt of a favourable reply to this application we would have the necessary equipment forwarded here and the station installed without loss of time.

Thanking you in advance for an early consideration of our application, we remain, &c.,

KEEGAN AND ROSENCRANTZ.

Reply may be addressed to us c/o American Consul-General, Hongkong.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

14 October, 1909.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I am directed to inform you that no special conditions have as yet been prescribed with regard to applications for licences under Ordinance No. 7, of 1903, and I am to suggest, that the best course will be for any intending applicant to forward to this office in writing, full details of his proposed wireless telegraphic installation for the consideration of this Government. Such applications will be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—I am, &c.,

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The American Vice-Consul-General in Charge.

The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1903 provides that:—

The Governor may, whenever he shall deem it expedient to do so, licence the establishment and use within the Colony of installations for the purpose of wireless telegraphy.

No person shall establish or use within the Colony any installation for the purpose of wireless telegraphy unless authorized to do so by a licence under this Ordinance.

A licence under this Ordinance may be issued subject to such conditions and stipulations as the Governor may from time to time find desirable in the public interest.

It was decided to leave this matter in abeyance.

GOODS AND PASSENGER TARIFFS OF THE YUNNAN RAILWAY CO.

Letter from Government:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
13rd October, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit for the information of your Committee the enclosed tables relating to the Goods Tariff and Passenger Tariff charged by the Yunnan Railway Company.

2. The reduction of freight on manufactured goods of French or Indo-Chinese origin (such as Cotton Yarns from the Tonkin Mills) conveyed from Haiphong to Mongtze is now \$10 per ton, instead of \$5 as formerly, and is equivalent to a preference of about 20 per cent. on the ordinary tariff. This reduction is only given when goods are sent by truck-loads of at least five tons.—I am, &c.,

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure.

YUNNAN RAILWAY.—GOODS TARIFF.

By truck-load of five tons with the Company's liability limited to \$100 per ton.

From	To	per ton.	Goods of French or Indo-Chinese origin	
			Goods of every description.	Manufactured provisions, preserved products, liquors, etc.
Haiphong—Mongtze		\$50.40	\$40.40	\$36.40
Haiphong—Amichou		53.80	43.40	39.80
Hanoi—Mongtze		47.40	37.40	33.40
Hanoi—Amichou		50.80	40.40	36.80

TIN.

From Mongtze to Haiphong \$40.40* per ton.

Note:—If the Company's liability only extends to that part of the journey which lies through Tonkin and not to Yunnan, these rates are 40 cents per ton less.

The rates given above are at present subject to a surtax of 10 per cent.

In the above table Mongtze refers to the Pi-che-tchai station for that town.

Miscellaneous goods with no stipulation as to quantity and with full liability of the Company.

		Varying according to nature of goods.	
From	To	per ton.	per ton.
Haiphong—Mongtze	From \$34.07 to \$90.49		
Haiphong—American	„ 36.32 „ 96.34		
Hanoi —Mongtze	„ 30.43 „ 80.48		
Hanoi —Amichou	„ 32.58 „ 86.33		

Note:—In the above tables Mongtze refers to the Pi-che-tohai station for that town.

Passenger Tariff.

	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	4th class
Haiphong to Mongtze (Pi-che-tohai)	\$32.29	\$22.72	\$12.88	\$3.96
Haiphong to Amichou	33.92	24.75	14.01	4.32

Natives only are carried in the fourth class.

Note:—The rates given above for goods and passengers are at present subject to a surtax of ten per cent. owing to the lowness of exchange. All the rates are given in French Dollars ("piastres de commerce"), of which the official rate of exchange is at present (May, 1909) 1 dollar=Francs 2.40, or about two shillings. It is understood that when the dollar rises to francs 2.60 this surtax will be abolished. The ton referred to in the above tables is the ton of 1,000 kilogrammes.

The Government were thanked for forwarding the information.

It was considered that no objections could be raised against the French merchants enjoying the privilege of preferential rates on the Yunnan Railway, as such had been granted to them by Treaty.

CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION TO BE HELD AT SOURABAYA IN JULY, 1911.

Letter from the Consul-General of the Netherlands:—

Hongkong, 26th October, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a programme of a Congress and Exhibition, which with the support and assistance of the Department of Agriculture of the Netherlands-Indian Government will be held at Sourabaya, Java, in July, 1911, in connection with the cultivation and preparation of Fibres. The prospectus, which is in the Netherlands and English languages, speaks for itself.

I hope you may find it useful to draw the attention of the members of your Chamber to this Congress and Exhibition, which last offers an excellent occasion for the advertisement of machinery for the preparing of fibre as the space and power on that exhibition will be furnished free of charge, while endeavours will be made to induce steamship companies to grant reduced rates of freight on exhibits.—I have, &c.,

DE REUS,
Consul-General.

To the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

The Government also forwarded a similar communication received from Mr. de Reus, and the Colonial Secretary intimated that he would be glad to learn what reply the Chamber advised should be made to the Consul-General's letter.

The following reply was sent to the Consul-General for the Netherlands, and a copy of same sent to the Colonial Secretary for his information:—

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
12th November, 1909.

SIR, With reference to your letter of the 28th October, 1909, and enclosures thereto, on the subject of the Congress and Exhibition to be held at Sourabaya in 1911, I beg to inform you that at present the cultivation and preparation of Fibres do not find a place among the industries of this Colony and it is therefore unlikely that any local firm will participate in that Exhibition.

My Committee desire me to express their thanks to you for your courtesy in forwarding them the programme and other papers relative to this matter, and also to express the hope that the exhibition will be an unqualified success.—I have, &c.,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

The Consul for the Netherlands,
Hongkong.

SPURIOUS INDIAN YARN.

Letter from the Singapore Chamber:—
Singapore, 22nd October, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—For sometime now this Chamber has been receiving complaints from Merchants interested in the Yarn Trade, concerning the spurious marking and labelling of Indian Yarns, which practice, it is alleged, is very detrimental to the trade in English full reeled and properly designated Yarns.

In the month of June, 1907, a Sub-Committee was appointed by this Chamber to test various importations of the Yarn in question, and the results of these tests, together with the correspondence exchanged between this Chamber and other Chambers concerned, will be seen in appendix "H" of 1907 report sent to you to-day.

It will be seen from this correspondence that the matter has already been forcibly represented to the Indian Government by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, but with negative results in so far that the Yarn still continues to be exported from India, and further complaints of the trouble it is causing among European firms have again been received by this Chamber.

It has been decided, therefore, to approach the Hongkong and Shanghai merchants and to find out, if possible, if the trouble is the same in their market as it is here. If so, and with the consent of the above merchants, it is proposed to address a general appeal from the three Chambers to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. It is, in the opinion of this Chamber, a matter which vitally concerns the British Spinners, and if the Manchester Chamber of Commerce can be induced to take the matter up and act in conjunction with the three Chambers already mentioned, and with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, there is not much doubt that the pressure that could be brought to bear upon the Indian Authorities would be such that it would be impossible for them to ignore it.

My Committee therefore invite your consideration of these facts with a view to prospective joint action should the circumstances appear to justify the same.—Yours, &c.,

A. A. GUNN,
Secretary.

The Secretary,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Enclosure.

At the request of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider an application from Messrs. Brinkmann & Co., on the question of Short-Reeled Bombay Yarns, the following Sub-Committee met at the offices of the Borneo Company, Ltd., at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 11th October:—

H. A. Low, Esq., of Messrs. Adamson, Gilfillan & Company, Limited.

E. A. Brown, Esq., of Messrs. Brinkmann & Company.

F. Hilton, Esq., of The Borneo Company Limited.

Mr. Brown asked if the Chamber of Commerce could not take up the question of Bombay short-reeled Yarns again, and after some discussion it was decided to ask the Chamber of Commerce to address the Hongkong and Shanghai Chambers of Commerce and find out if the importation of false yarns from Bombay has interfered in any way with the importations of genuine English Spun Yarn into their respective Markets; the intention being that these ports should unitedly represent the matter strongly to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The Sub-Committee suggest that a copy of the correspondence and tests in Appendix H. Pages 66 to 76 of 1907 Report, made by the previous Sub-Committee, be forwarded to the above Chambers of Commerce.

It is requested when these replies are received that they may be submitted to the Committee for further consideration and action.

(Sgd.) H. A. LOW.
(Sgd.) E. A. BROWN.
(Sgd.) F. HILTON.

Singapore, 11th October, 1909.

This matter is under consideration.

The Oriental Glass Co., of Japan, which had been organised by Mr. Loonen with French and Japanese capital amounting to one and a half million yen, have resolved to wind up its business.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

13th November.

PRISON REFORM.

From time to time news comes of efforts being made to improve the prison system, the present state of which is a disgrace to China. The latest development is that the magistrates of the various districts have been ordered to send in lists setting forth the numbers and ages of persons incarcerated in the gaols under their control. They are also to state the average cost per head for maintenance while in prison and to say if any are suffering from incurable disease. All these returns are to be made within two weeks, and it is said that the teaching of useful employment is to be introduced into the gaols and that a reformatory for youthful offenders is also to be opened.

BRIGANDAGE.

The Luen Kow village in the Shun Tak District is noted for the production of very good silk. This season the silk crop has been more than usually plentiful and the silk factory owners have engaged many watchmen to protect the property. Notwithstanding this, two nights ago a mob of 200 well armed robbers attacked the two most important factories in the village and drove off the watch. They were successful in obtaining much booty and several persons were injured.

A noted bandit called Lo Ah Kwan has just been captured in Shun Tak. This desperado usually confined his attentions to looting villages in Nam Hoi, but that place having got too hot to hold him he moved over to Shun Tak. Here, the people were afraid of him, and as an incentive to his capture a reward of \$1,000 was offered. Luckily a day or two ago a clue to his whereabouts was obtained and after a severe fight between the police and the bandit's followers the rascal was arrested. At the same time a man named Fung, who has long been wanted, was captured. During the fight one of the police was so badly wounded that his life is despaired of.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

There have lately been all kinds of absurd rumours relating to a supposed French invasion of Kwongsai. The Self-Government Society having wired for news to the seat of the supposed trouble were informed that the whole province was perfectly quiet and that the rumour was entirely false. However, the false news has moved certain patriotic souls to send out circulars to the various schools of the city calling on the students to insist on military drill being included in the course of tuition. The students of the Police College have petitioned the Warden to allow more time for military drill, and he has acceded to their request. The Self-Government movement is extending to many of the villages, and this week a Society for this purpose has been started in the Chin Lin village. The opening ceremonies were largely attended and many speeches were made. A feature of the meeting was the speaking of two lady students, who insisted on the importance of educating the women of the country. They insisted that girls' schools should be established everywhere, and that there was not much hope of China's progress if its wives and mothers were to be left in the depths of superstition and ignorance.

NEGLECT IN THE TELEPHONE OFFICE.

They are very neglectful in the telephone exchange. It often happens that one has to ring up for several minutes before getting in the wire, and frequently one may ring and ring and get no answer at all. The Chamber of Commerce propose to alter this state of affairs. Having suffered rather badly lately at the hands of the Telephone people, the Chamber has called the attention of the Viceroy to the matter and the head officer of the telephone bureau has been called upon to put matters right.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The Lung family, residing at Tai Leung in the Shun Tap district, are very wealthy, but they do much for the poor villagers. They have now started a technical school in the place for the benefit of the village youths. The local officer in charge of the development of native industries has been requested to give the school his official sanction.

18th November.

CHANGE OF OFFICIALS.

Taotai Hon Kwok Kwan, the Director of the Military Training Bureau, has, by Imperial Decree, been appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in the three Eastern Provinces. On hearing of the appointment the Viceroy telegraphed to the capital to ask that that able officer Ng Sih Ming be appointed to the vacant office. His request was acceded to, and yesterday the new Taotai arrived here. Taotai Hon leaves the provincial capital in the course of the next few days.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

The Self-Government Society is evidently hard up for something to employ its energies. It has come to the knowledge of this body that certain Portuguese from Macao go to neighbouring places to shoot birds on Sunday. This heinous offence is causing great alarm, and considering that the Boundary Question is not yet settled, the Society thinks that the shooting of birds by foreigners should be stopped. Some few months ago, two English gentlemen in the employ of a certain well-known firm had the misfortune to slightly wound an agricultural labourer while they were shooting, and of course the Society is trying to make some capital out of the incident. The question of whether foreigners shall or shall not shoot birds on Sunday is considered by the Society of such importance that they will lay the matter before the Deliberative Council and a statement is also to be forwarded to the capital for consideration. Thus the Self-Government Society fritters away its energies in face of the fact that there are real and serious abuses to be considered. Do not the questions of suppression of gambling, restriction of opium, education, sanitation of the city and a hundred and one other matters of crying urgency form sufficient grounds for the activity of these people?

KWONG WAH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The opening ceremonies of the Kwong Wah Medical Association took place on the 15th inst. There were present the Tartar General, Admiral Li, the Taotai of Industries and many other prominent officials. There were also present more than 1,000 persons, including many foreign ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Chan Yin Fan in a speech declared the object of the Association, and from what he said it is evidently an admirable one. The Association has charge of a hospital, a free hospital, one for a superior class of patients, a medical school, an obstetric ward, a vaccination office, and is interested in the management of the Red Cross Society. During the past six months the working of the Medical School is said to have been very satisfactory and the results achieved by the students to be meritorious. There were so many visitors on the opening day that accommodation could not be found for many of them, and these were requested to call on the two following days, when the management would be pleased to entertain them.

A MERCILESS MANCHURIAN.

An expectant Magistrate, named Wong, lodged for seven years in the house of a Manchurian named Yang in the Eight Banner Settlement. The man fell into difficulties and for twenty months paid no rent. He then received a call to proceed to Chin Chow, but one day he was smitten with sickness and died. The Manchu, on hearing the news, called upon the deceased's son to pay the sum due for rent, but this the boy was quite unable to do. The Manchu then took the unfortunate youth and kept him chained as a prisoner in his house for a long time. News of his pitiable condition at length leaked out and came to the ears of certain of his clan. They interviewed the Manchu, but to no purpose. They then petitioned the Tartar General and other officials, so that the Manchu was summoned to Court. Here he pleaded the debt in extenuation of his offence, but the Magistrate held that he had done wrong in turning his house into a private prison and ordered him to immediately give the youth his liberty. The clansmen of the debtor have been ordered to see that the debt is paid.

A GREAT STORM.

News comes of a great storm which is said to have devastated a great part of Yan Ping district on the 25th of last moon. The storm raged all night and nearly all the next day and 2,000 houses were wrecked. Seven persons were

buried in the debris and 60 per cent. of the growing crops were totally destroyed. The district is said to be suffering the acutest distress and over 15,000 persons are depending on charity. It is said that the Government intends to give relief without delay.

PROCESSIONS AND THIEVES.

They seem to have a more than ordinary liking for religious processions in Fatshan. Many of these are held at night, and the pick-pockets, thieves and other bad characters are not slow to take advantage of the same. Consequently the police have prohibited many processions, but this brings the police into bad odour with the people. It is now proposed to hold a procession to warn people against the evil of opium smoking. Certain persons, dressed to represent an opium smoker in the various stages of his downward career, are to form a prominent part of the procession. The authorities have issued notices calling upon the people to preserve the peace during these performances, and to take care of their pockets and valuables.

TO PROTECT RETURNING MERCHANTS.

The Chinese merchants of Singapore and other places in the South have informed the Government that when they return to their native places they are often ill-treated and "squeezed" by local officials. They have, in consequence, requested that when a merchant returns to China he shall be provided with a certificate from the Kwong Chow Chamber of Commerce which will protect him from the attentions of these mercenary officials. The Minister of Agriculture and Industries has communicated these facts to the Viceroy, and his Excellency has notified the Taotai of Industries and the Kwong Chow Chamber of Commerce.

"HONGKONGITES" IN ENGLAND.

Our London Correspondent writes under date of 27th October:—

Of old China residents no one was better known, better liked, or did more genuine work for Hongkong than "The Tribune of the People," Mr. T. H. Whitehead, for some years past joint manager of the Chartered Bank. Your readers will be pleased to hear that, owing to the retirement of Mr. Caleb Lewis, after over fifty years' service in the Bank, thirty-five years of which were spent in the head office, Mr. Whitehead has now become senior joint manager. Mr. Thomas Fraser becomes joint manager and Mr. W. E. Preston sub-manager. Hongkong residents will hope that Mr. Whitehead may yet serve many years at the head of the great institution which he has done so much to bring to its present high position.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has been adding to his experiences by indulging in a little electioneering work during his holiday. As a Tariff Reformer and an opponent to Mr. Lloyd George's Socialistic Budget, he went down to Bermondsey the other day under the auspices of the Anti-Budget League, and addressed a meeting on behalf of the Unionist candidate, Mr. Dumphreys. It would be well if some more of our Hongkong friends made use of their abilities and experience during their visits to this country to oppose the growing forces of irrational socialism which are becoming a very real and serious danger to Imperial trade.

The numerous friends of Mr. S. J. Hanisch, of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, will regret to hear that he is still on the sick list. I met him a day or two ago with Captain Lincoln, of the s.s. Kwanglee. There is no more popular member of the Customs service on the China coast, and I am sure the news that he is on the way to recovery will be welcomed by them. It is now several years since Mr. Hanisch was stationed in Hongkong, but he left there a record of good work performed with a geniality that won him friends in every sphere of life which many men might envy.

MACAO BOUNDARY DELIMITATION.

The Commissioners appointed to discuss the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao have concluded their sittings. They decided, as they were unable to come to a satisfactory conclusion, that negotiations should be stopped and their respective Governments informed that arbitration seemed the better way of settling the questions at issue.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATING SANITARY DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

An interesting case was heard before Mr. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Nov. 19, when three Chinese were charged with obtaining money on divers dates from people to whom they represented they were agents of the Sanitary Board. A second trio, for whom Mr. Beavis appeared to defend, was also charged with a like offence.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson said that some time ago Mr. Wolfe, the Head of the Sanitary Department, forwarded to the Captain Superintendent of Police a notice and asked inquiries to be made respecting it. The notice was not authorised by the Sanitary Department, although it purported to be, and copies of it had been delivered at different places in the Colony calling upon people to tar the latrines on their premises. Inquiries were made but without success until the other day, when detectives brought up the three defendants and later they brought in another three defendants. Mr. Wolfe was really for the prosecution and he declared the notices in question were not authorised by the Sanitary Department and that they were false.

His Worship—You will prove that?

Mr. Hanson—It will be proved by Mr. Wolfe. All that I can do is to call witnesses, people from the shops, who will tell your Worship that on a certain day a man or men came to the shop and said—"We are sent by the Sanitary Department to tar your latrine." Payments were made to the men, and the entries in the books would be shown. As to identification they all say they cannot remember the men now, but again I would say that Mr. Wolfe asked me to go on with the case, and make the best of it. The three defendants are quite prepared, or have been, to state that they did the work, but that they did it under the direction of the other three.

His Worship—This again you will prove?

Mr. Hanson—I intend, when the case proceeds, to put these men in the box and let them make their statements to your Worship.

Evidence was then called. Three witnesses spoke to men calling at their places and representing that they were sent by the Sanitary Department to have their latrines tarred, and also that they paid the men certain small sums of money for this work. One shopkeeper said he beat the price down from one dollar for two seats to fifty cents. It did not rouse any suspicion in his mind that the price was lowered.

His Worship said he would like something more definite to connect the three men with the charge. They could not incriminate themselves by making a statement. Was there no evidence against the defendants except their own statements?

Mr. Hanson—Yes.

His Worship suggested the case should be withdrawn against the three men. If the prosecution chose to utilise the defendants in their case that was their business.

Mr. Hanson then withdrew the charge and the defendants were acquitted.

The three other defendants were then placed in the dock on a charge of aiding and abetting, but Mr. Beavis, who appeared for them, pointed out that the question of false pretences must be proved first.

His Worship agreed that there could be no aiding and abetting unless an offence had been proved.

The case was adjourned.

VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

On Saturday afternoon, in favourable weather conditions, all the Hongkong Volunteers who could get leave left by launch for the camp which is to be held at Customs' Pass in the New Territory instead of, as in former years, on Stonecutters Island. The site of the camp was changed on the suggestion of Major-General Broadwood, who was of opinion that better opportunities for the ten days' training offered at the Pass. Between twenty and thirty of our citizen soldiers assembled on Blake Pier on Saturday, and prior to their departure for the camp they were inspected by His Excellency the Governor.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 15th November.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. REES DAVIES,
K.C. (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE FLORIDA WATER TRADE-MARK CASE.

The case concluded in which Edward Kemp and others, trading as Lanman and Kemp, of New York, seek to obtain an injunction against the Kwong Sang Firm, of 246, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, their servants or agents, to restrain them from selling or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any Florida water bearing the label annexed to the claim or any other label so contrived or expressed as by colourable imitation or otherwise, to represent or lead to believe that the Florida water sold by defendants was the Florida water manufactured and sold by plaintiffs.

The trial was before his Honour the Acting Chief Justice and a special jury composed of Messrs. D. W. Craddock (foreman), L. Gibbs, G. H. Medhurst, C. J. Lafrentz, D. R. Law, A. Shelton Hooper and A. Mackenzie.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, who were instructed by Mr. F. C. Barlow, acting on behalf of Mr. H. K. Holmes.

In the statement of defence the defendants denied that the plaintiffs possessed the right to the exclusive use of that portion of the design which consisted of a floral wreath, or the right to the exclusive use of the words "Florida Water" surmounting the design. The said mark was not used as a trademark in Hongkong by the plaintiffs or their predecessors in the business before August 15th, 1875. They denied infringing the plaintiffs' trademarks, or imitating the get-up of the plaintiffs' goods. The trademark applied by the defendants to the Florida water sold by them was a distinctive trademark, and the plaintiffs had no distinctive right to use such bottles as they did, or such floral wreaths. Defendants denied that the plaintiffs had been damaged, and contended that their competition with the plaintiffs was fair trade competition. Defendants denied that they had sold or passed off any goods not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, as and for the plaintiffs' goods.

Mr. Slade, after reading the pleadings, said the action was brought by Messrs. Lanman and Kemp, old established manufacturers of Florida water, against the defendants on two main grounds. One was, the infringement of a trademark, and the other the imitation of the get-up of the plaintiffs' Florida water. Exactly copying a trademark was seldom done, but it was just as much an infringement to so nearly imitate a trademark as to produce a mark which was calculated to deceive. To take parts of an old established mark and to make differences which to an unwary person might not be immediately perceptible; to enable a dishonest retail dealer to pass off one article for another was infringement. The law said that a trader might not endeavour to get some of his rival's trade by imitating the get-up of his goods. Lanman and Kemp had been importing Florida water into this Colony since before 1875, and from that date onwards. A criminal charge was brought with regard to these bottles and the jury found a verdict of not guilty. The actual result of that case had no bearing on the present one, but he would make use of certain admissions made in that case by the defendant. It was admitted by them that before they started the manufacture at all, they knew of the plaintiffs' bottles. In this instance, knowing the trademark and bottles, the defendants started to sell Florida water of their manufacture about the year 1905 or 1906 in similar bottles. Counsel produced one of the bottles, which he wished to pass to the jurors.

Sir Henry Berkeley—My friend must not put to the jury now any document or exhibit that may be excluded in the course of the trial.

His Lordship—Do I understand you are going to dispute the right hereafter?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes.

Mr. Slade I am going to prove that the defendants sold Florida water in that particular bottle to a witness I am going to call.

His Lordship—Is that admitted?

Sir Henry Berkeley—No. The action is brought against us for infringing the trademark on the bottle before your Lordship by means of a trademark which will presently be put in by them, which is not the mark on that bottle.

His Lordship—Is not this the alleged infringement?

Sir Henry Berkeley—No, it is not.

Mr. Slade—We claim there are two infringements, first of all by that mark and subsequently by another mark.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Nothing of the kind. An attempt is being made to bolster up a case that must fail.

Mr. Slade—I don't know whether my friend is at liberty to interrupt me in my opening.

Sir Henry Berkeley—You must not open with what you are not going to prove.

Mr. Slade—Will you please allow me, Sir Henry. Don't try to shout me down. The pleadings show that for some time past the defendants have been selling Florida water not of the plaintiffs' manufacture under labels so closely resembling the plaintiffs' trademark as to be calculated to deceive. For some time they sold Florida water under this particular label, and that, we claim, is an infringement of our mark. Subsequently they made certain alterations and sold the water under another mark, which we claim is an infringement.

His Lordship—Is there a strong similarity between the two that you object to?

Mr. Slade—A very strong similarity.

His Lordship—If the plaintiffs are going to prove that they purchased this article from the defendants as the defendants' bottle, I don't see how I can exclude it.

Sir Henry Berkeley—If they are entitled to prove it you cannot exclude it, but before they are entitled to prove it they must have a claim in respect of that particular mark. To properly understand paragraph 8 of the statement of claim, to which his learned friend referred, Counsel informed his Lordship that he must read paragraphs 9 and 10 with it. Plaintiffs complained in the writ of summons that the defendants were infringing their label by using a label which they attached, and they asked that defendants should be restrained from using that label or any other label they might thereafter use which was calculated to deceive. His friend knew perfectly well that the mark he now wished to put to the jury was a mark the defendants had not used since June, 1906, and had in that year only used for a few months.

His Lordship—Was this particular mark in dispute at the criminal trial?

Sir Henry Berkeley—No, it was only brought in in cross-examination to show that we, when we first started, had used a label still more like theirs than the "two girls" mark in respect of which they prosecuted us. The next step the plaintiffs took was to go to the Puisne Judge for an interim injunction. What they are asking for to-day is a permanent injunction.

Mr. Slade—And damages.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The plaintiffs must be confined to the claim they have made.

Mr. Slade—My friend in extremely irregular in interrupting me, and I strongly object to him reading an affidavit which he cannot put in evidence.

Sir Henry Berkeley—This was in the action when they were asking for an interim injunction. They ought to be confined to the action they have brought against us. If they want to bring an action in connection with any other mark than the one concerned, let them do so and we will meet it.

His Lordship—The point turns, as far as I can see, on the construction of the pleadings themselves.

Mr. Slade—Exactly, and the affidavit in support of the interim injunction will show what was claimed in respect of it. The interim injunction is one thing, and the action for damages and a permanent injunction is another.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I am surprised that my friend should address your Lordship in that way. By an interim injunction they sought to stop us using the "two girls" brand; to-day they are seeking to have an interim injunction made perpetual.

His Lordship—In your statement of claim, Mr. Slade, you do not limit your action to one particular mark, but this interim injunction deals with one mark only.

Mr. Slade—The one mark they were then using.

Sir Henry Berkeley said the plaintiffs used the word "labels" in the statement of claim, but that word was used in connection with the labels on the bottle. It was clear there were only two labels mentioned in the proceedings, only two labels they were called upon in this action to defend themselves against the use of. He submitted Mr. Slade was not entitled to hand the bottle he wished to the jury. The defendants were not there to answer any other charge than the specific one of having infringed the plaintiffs' "phoenix" and "fountain" labels by the use of defendants' "two girls" brand.

His Lordship—I see, Mr. Slade, in paragraph 8 of the statement of claim that you say the defendants have for some time past been selling.

Mr. Slade—Yes.

His Lordship—That would imply that at the time of the action they were also selling.

Mr. Slade—I beg your Lordship's pardon, but the words are equally good English the other way.

His Lordship—Not if they had ceased to sell I understood you to say there has been no sale of this particular bottle since 1906.

Mr. Slade—We complain of their earlier infringement and later infringement.

His Lordship—I think it is rather unfortunate that I am called upon to construe a figure of speech in a question of fact.

Mr. Slade—I think it is quite plain. We want proper remedy for the injury they have done us. Suppose they had revived the use of the old label again, the words of the injunction would cover it absolutely.

Sir Henry Berkeley—You could not get an injunction against a thing if it had not been done for two years.

His Lordship—Supposing the user of this mark ceased in 1906 it would be a case of very small damages.

Mr. Slade—But we are entitled to them. The action is brought in respect of both bottles.

Sir Henry Berkeley—We could have paid a farthing into Court if we had any idea such a complaint was being made, and that would probably have been too much. I rely on the words of section 8.

His Lordship—Taking the record as a whole, it certainly appears to me that the action is constructed on the particular mark on which the interim injunction was based. I rule that the damages claimed only apply to the mark or marks in respect of which interim injunction was granted, and in respect of which there is user proved or action brought.

Mr. Slade then applied to amend his statement of claim by adding the word "various" before labels.

Sir Henry Berkeley opposed the application, as it would mean that the plaintiffs could set up an absolutely new case. To patch-work a claim of that kind into the pleadings when he was there to meet a different case altogether would be embarrassing and vexatious, and harassing in the extreme. The sole question at issue was whether or not the "two girls" brand was an infringement of the "fountain" brand.

His Lordship said he did not propose to allow the amendment.

Mr. Slade then proceeded with his address, remarking that he would refer to the bottle which he was not allowed to show the jury as a matter of historical interest. The defendants started manufacturing Florida water in Hongkong some time at the beginning of 1906. When they first manufactured Florida water they adopted this label (Counsel handed label to usher to pass to jury).

Sir Henry Berkeley objected.

Mr. Slade—I am going to show by positive evidence that first of all the defendants used that mark, and when they applied to register it they did not obtain registration. They then made slight alterations and applied again to have it registered, but were again refused. They then got registration of the label of "two girls" only, but proceeded to use the mark for which registration had been refused. That is what I am going to use the label for; to show the deliberate fraud.

*Sir Henry Berkeley—That is the point of my objection. The sole question at issue is whether as a fact these marks are so like the plaintiffs' mark as to be calculated to deceive. The question of what the intention was is irrelevant.

His Lordship—If the jury are satisfied as to similarity, the question of intention does not bear upon it. The sole question for the jury is whether deception is probable.

Mr. Slade submitted that the question of passing off, the question of intent, was absolutely material. He would find in all cases of the kind that the history of how the thing came to be imitated was referred to.

His Lordship—Subsequent cases show that intention is quite immaterial.

Mr. Slade—A man may be guilty of infringement although his intention is absolutely innocent; that is the ruling in recent cases. I am going into the history of this mark.

Sir Henry Berkeley—If intent does not matter, history does not matter.

Mr. Slade—I tender as evidence *inter alia* on that point that the defendants have deliberately copied our trademark.

Sir Henry Berkeley—What my learned friend is attempting to open is called fraud. It has been laid down that if a charge of fraud is made at a trial, it shall be put forward clearly on the proceedings.

His Lordship—It is not a case of fraud.

Mr. Slade—Of fraudulent dealings. It is a fraud from beginning to end.

Sir Henry Berkeley—My friend is opening a new case of fraud. If there is one thing the Courts are particular and exact with respect to, it is that no man shall be called upon to answer a charge of fraud unless the allegations are made specifically on the pleadings.

His Lordship (to Mr. Slade) Supposing you were to establish a similarity to the satisfaction of the jury, how does that carry you any further?

Mr. Slade—It carries me a great deal further. A man in the trade gets a close imitation of the plaintiffs' mark. Why? Because he hopes to sell more goods by it.

His Lordship said he would charge the jury with reference to the question of intent, and asked Mr. Slade to proceed.

Mr. Slade stated that when there was an old established business selling Florida water under a particular mark, in a particular shaped bottle, and with labels put on in a particular way, it was not fair to imitate that style, and the law said it was unlawful. But this new and honest firm, this upright Chinese firm, sold their Florida water in this bottle (produced).

Sir Henry Berkeley again objected. His friend ought not to prejudice the jury by suggesting fraud when he did not plead it.

Mr. Slade—I said this honest and upright Chinese firm, in starting a new business, proceeded with a bottle which very much resembled ours. I am entitled to open with what I am going to prove to the jury.

Sir Henry Berkeley—This is simply flying in the face of the ruling of the Court. The Court has ruled that it (the bottle Mr. Slade again produced) is irrelevant.

His Lordship—I don't think that so far as the fraud question is concerned you are entitled to make any use of it. I shall have to direct the jury that they have to consider the other mark.

Mr. Slade—I respectfully insist on my right to open with the evidence I propose to call. If your Lordship rules that this bottle must not be shown to the jury, then there is an end of it. But I want a definite ruling on it.

His Lordship—That reopens the whole question.

Mr. Slade—If your Lordship will say I am not to refer to the question of user I will put an end to it.

His Lordship ruled that user was not material.

Sir Henry Berkeley wished the bottle, which his Lordship had disallowed as an exhibit, to be removed from the table, but Mr. Slade declined to remove it.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I submit my friend is not bowing with respect to your Lordship's ruling.

Mr. Slade—I obey his Lordship's ruling absolutely.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Then the bottle ought to be removed from the table.

Mr. Slade then informed the jurors that as he could not give them the total history of the case he would give them bits and leave them to guess the rest. This honest firm, he said, started a rival business to Messrs. Lanman and Kemp. There was a statement made in the other case—

Sir Henry Berkeley—My friend cannot open to the jury with what a witness is supposed to have said in cross-examination at the criminal trial.

Mr. Slade said he would call witnesses to prove that the defendants had applied to register the "T" mark, and that the application was refused. If Counsel succeeded in pointing out to the jurors the likeness between the bottles, and if it was possible that one could be mistaken for the other, then plaintiffs were entitled to the verdict. So great a resemblance in get-up and every particular could not be accidental. It was done deliberately by the defendants to improve their trade. The bottles were copied so that the defendants might get the trade which would otherwise go to Lanman and Kemp. Plaintiffs' mark was registered on February 15th, 1908.

Mr. Slade then quoted authorities in support of his contentions, evidence was opened and the hearing adjourned.

Tuesday, 16th November.

Sir Henry Berkeley, in opening the defence, said that when the defendants started in business they bought a small stock of Florida water from a firm in Canton which had stopped business. Long before July, 1906, that stock of labels and Florida water was sold, and for some time afterwards the defendants sold Florida water with only a red label on the bottle. The man who designed the label complained of was told to put two girls in the middle, and he was left to design the rest as he liked. They produced the one complained of. When the defendants got that design the plaintiffs were not registered in Hongkong, and they had no register for two years afterwards, so they cannot possibly complain of any infringement in that respect. When the defendants got this label they applied to the Colonial Secretary's Office to have it registered, but the plaintiffs had made application some time before. The Colonial Secretary thought the defendant's label too much resembled that of the plaintiffs, and refused to register it, but at the time the defendants made their application the plaintiffs were not on the register. His clients got on the register for the "two girls" mark only two days before the plaintiffs were registered. Counsel for the plaintiffs had made a point to the jury of the defendants' want of good faith in using a label after the Colonial Secretary said it was similar to one on the register, and that he would not register it. That was not a matter that would affect the defendants in the least. They might not be able to have their label registered because it somewhat resembled another, but they might be entitled to use it, if the Court thought it was not so like as to induce any person to be deceived. The jurors were no more bound by the opinion of the gentleman in the Colonial Secretary's Office than they were by the opinion of the jury who formerly acquitted the defendants. This was simply a question of eyesight and intelligence. After referring to a trade-mark case in which the heads of a moose and a deer were concerned, Counsel said that a moose's head was more like a deer's head than a girl was like a fountain or than a butterfly was like a flag. "Who," Sir Henry asked, "in his sober senses could mistake the dragon flag of China and the house flag of Kwong Sang for a butterfly?"

The hearing was adjourned.

Wednesday, 17th November.

Sir Henry Berkeley, continuing his address for the defence, said he intended to call witnesses to testify to the fact that, practically speaking, all Florida water labels bore upon them a floral design of some sort or other. That evidence would be directed to meet the case of the alleged infringement of the plaintiffs' trade-mark, because, as he had submitted, the only point on which they could be said to infringe existed in the fact that the defendants and the plaintiffs each had on their respective labels floral designs and a scroll. They had not used anything resembling

in any shape or form whatsoever any other part that appeared on the plaintiffs' trade-mark. If the jury were satisfied on the evidence that the floral design and the scroll were common to all Florida water labels, then the charge for infringement fell. Witnesses would also be called to meet the charge of passing off, and they would testify that Florida water was always sold and made up in bottles like those before the Court. As far as style went, it was common to the trade to have labels like those exhibited in general get-up and style, and the only way to distinguish between makes A and B of Florida water was to take a bottle in one's hand and see the distinguishing feature of the mark, such as the fountain or troubadour in the plaintiffs' and the two girls in the defendants' mark. He had had to speak at some length with regard to the intention of the defendants in what they did. But the question of intention did not enter into this case in the slightest degree.

His Lordship—I am not prepared to say that intention may not be an important element in the case. I stated during the argument that it was not absolutely necessary to establish intention; still, it is quite open to the jury to consider what the intention of the defendants was. If there was evidence to show that they intended to deceive by the use of a mark which bore a strong similarity to the plaintiffs', that would be evidence to be considered.

Sir Henry Berkeley—That is so, if the jury were satisfied that a man intended to copy another man's label in order to make it so resemble as to deceive. But if they are satisfied that as a fact, notwithstanding any intention on his part, there was no resemblance calculated to deceive, then the intention would be worth nothing.

His Lordship—The intention would fail.

Sir Henry Berkeley stated that whatever the intention may have been, if the jurors looked at the two marks they would see that they were not so similar as to be calculated to deceive any person with any intelligence, however unwary he may have been. That would be the case for the defence. But as the question of intention had come up he would offer evidence which would destroy the supposed intention. He would prove through witnesses that the defendants asked that their name should be put on their bottles clearly, plainly and distinctly. What really would determine the verdict of the jurors in this action was the fact as to whether the two bottles were so alike as to be calculated to deceive people into the buying of one for the other.

The hearing was adjourned.

Thursday, 18th November.

Sir Henry Berkeley, in his address to the jury, asked them to remember that wreaths and scrolls were common to the labels of all Florida water bottles, and unless they intended Messrs. Lanman and Kemp to have a monopoly of these on their labels they must find for the defendants. It was clear that since 1872 all Florida water labels were got up with wreaths and scrolls, therefore, there was no infringement on the part of the defendants. The jurors had had ocular demonstration that there was not the faintest similarity between the labels of plaintiffs and defendants, and if the latter had not infringed the trade-mark they had not passed off their Florida water as the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs had raked Hongkong with a small tooth comb to get someone to come forward to show they had been deceived, but without success.

Mr. Slade referred to the similarity in get-up and colouring of the labels of plaintiffs and defendants, and remarked that defendants must have had it in mind that it would be a good thing for their firm to have a mark similar to Lanman and Kemp's. With regard to plaintiffs' "I" mark the speaker put it to the jury that not only was it given to the engraver for the purpose of following the size, but probably, also, in order that he might follow the design in the label he was preparing.

His Lordship, in summing up to the jury, referred at length to the evidence and the law in the case. He said there appeared to be no direct evidence on the part of the plaintiffs of

anyone having been deceived, but the jurors were asked to infer from the similarity of the marks, and from the actions of the defendants, that there was a strong probability of deception. The defendants, on the other hand, had submitted affirmative evidence on the point, in the sense that they had called witnesses to speak as to the probability of deception. Doubtless the jurors would give due weight to the opinions of these witnesses, but it seemed to his Lordship that the question was one which they were quite capable, as business men of deciding for themselves. Taking the two bottles in dispute, it was for the jury to say whether the similarity was sufficient to be calculated to deceive an ordinary purchaser. The questions for the jury were:—Whether the defendants' mark was calculated to deceive ordinary purchasers into the belief that they were purchasing the Florida water of the plaintiffs; and, whether there was so much imitation that the Florida water bearing the defendants' mark might be readily mistaken for the Florida water bearing the plaintiffs' mark.

By a majority of four to three the jury answered these questions in the affirmative, and his Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiffs

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. REES
DAVIES, K.C. (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE INDIAN POLICE MURDER.

Mak Tin Fuk was indicted on the charge of murdering two Indian police at Lamchun Gap, New Territory, on August 20th.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. P. C. Potts, Mr. Manuk, W. E. Molson, W. King, A. G. Coppin, G. M. Smith and G. S. Cruickshank.

The Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. J. W. Orr, instructed by Mr. A. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), represented the defendant.

The Attorney-General informed the Court and jury that the prisoner was charged with murdering two members of the Indian police force at Lamchun Gap on August 20th. The motive of the crime was suggested by the Crown to be robbery, because the two Indian police were escorting certain Crown rent which was being taken to Taipo. In the new Territory Crown rent was collected during the months of July and August each year, and was payable at the police station in the district where it was due. The sergeant in charge of each district was responsible for its collection, and he despatched Crown rent every three or four days to the principal collector at Taipo. Lamchun Gap was a solitary place five miles distant from any police station. On the morning of August 20th, Sergeant Moore, who is in charge of the Autau Police Station, despatched three days' rent to Taipo. The money, which was done up in three packages, was placed in two open baskets and carried by a Chinese coolie on a bamboo pole. No suspicion attached to the coolie. The escort consisted of two Indians properly dressed and armed with loaded revolvers. The weather being very hot, each of the policemen carried an umbrella. It appeared that after leaving the station the men took off their tunics and put them in the baskets. Subsequently they also removed their turbans, and being Mahomedans their hair was cut short, so that they had no protection for their heads. The last part of the road up the Gap was very steep, so the police went ahead of the coolie, the Sergeant leading. When in the Gap the police saw a number of Chinese, who greeted them with, "Good morning friend," in Chinese. The police returned the greeting and passed on. Then the Chinese sprang upon them from behind, striking them on their heads with mattocks and choppers. The carrying coolie, on seeing the attack, dropped the baskets and fled down the hillside. He reported the occurrence at the Autau police station, and Sergeant Moore gathering some police together hurried to the Gap. An Indian constable from Taipo gave the wounded constable some water, which slightly revived him, and he then made a statement. He said he was walking behind the

sergeant when he saw several Chinese descending the Gap from the direction of Taipo. One of the Chinese greeted them with "Cho San, panyau."

Mr. Orr—Are you putting this in as a dying declaration?

The Attorney-General—Yes.

Mr. Orr—I submit it cannot be put in in that way.

The Attorney-General—Then I will not open with it.

Proceeding, the Attorney-General said that for a long time no trace of the murderers could be found, but on September 16th Sergeant Moore, with a small force, surrounded a village near Taipo and four arrests were made. Another prisoner would be charged separately in connection with this murder and another suspected murderer had been arrested in Chinese territory.

Evidence was called, and the hearing adjourned.

Saturday November 20th.

When evidence had concluded Counsel addressed the jury and his Lordship directed them.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty, and his Lordship, wearing the black cap, sentenced the prisoner to death.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J.
GOMPERTZ (PUISNE JUDGE).

A DISPUTED GUARANTEE.

Wong Hop and another proceeded against Ng Ha to recover \$78.35, being balance due from the Chung Hing Shipping Co. for coal supplied, payment of which was guaranteed by the defendant under a guarantee dated January 22nd, 1908.

Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) represented the defendant.

Mr. Almada stated that the plaintiffs were partners in a firm called the Hop Fat, of 46, Connaught Road Central, and the defendant, who resided at No 5, Hollywood Road, was the wife of one Lai Chi Chun. In the course of plaintiffs' dealings with the Chung Hing Co., in which the defendant's husband was a partner, the plaintiffs supplied the Chung Hing Co. with certain coal for their shipping department, and when a balance of \$300 odd became due the Chung Hing Co. asked the plaintiff firm to supply them with certain other coal.

His Lordship—Does the case turn on the guarantee?

Mr. Almada—Yes. The defendant signed a guarantee note which is not properly stamped, and I would ask your Lordship to direct that it be stamped.

His Lordship—You can have it stamped and pay the penalty.

Mr. Almada—I will undertake to do that. I understand the defence is that the defendant did not sign this note.

Plaintiff then testified to seeing the defendant sign the guarantee.

Mr. Hinds submitted that there was nothing for him to cross-examine about. This guarantee, if it was signed by the defendant, was signed without any consideration at all.

His Lordship—As far as this witness goes.

Mr. Hinds—I understand my friend is not calling other witnesses.

Mr. Almada—I am.

The hearing was adjourned.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The Italian Far Eastern Trading Co. brought action against Hing Kee, otherwise known as the Lai Wo Hing Kee firm, to recover \$237.53 for damages suffered by reason of the defendants refusing or neglecting to accept delivery of four cases of singlets in accordance with an agreement dated February 20th.

Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Mr. Hinds informed the Court that it was part of the plaintiffs' business to supply singlets to Chinese merchants, and a sample was supplied the defendants, who subsequently

entered into a contract. The defendants contended that the four cases supplied were not according to sample, but were similar to a quantity of singlets they had obtained some years ago.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiffs

Friday, November 19th.

A CASE OF INVOLVED ACCOUNTS.

His Lordship delivered his decision in the case in which Ng Tsan, trading as Ng Tsan Kee, brought action against the Tung Tai Tseung Kee to recover \$221.20 for work done and material supplied, and there was a counter-claim for \$251.80.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the plaintiff, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defence.

His Lordship stated that after going through the accounts and considering the evidence in the case it seemed to him quite clear that the plaintiff had done a great deal more work than he was credited with having done. Accepting the defendants' accounts and crediting the plaintiff with a balance of \$450, the result was that there was still a net balance in favour of the plaintiffs of \$221.20, and he would enter judgment for the plaintiff for that amount.

MONEY LENDING CASES.

In the first case mentioned a clerk in the Post Office named Lau Hin was proceeded against by Ghurbak Singh (who was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) to recover \$372; and the same clerk was the defendant in another action in which Moola Singh sued him for \$58. Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) represented the second plaintiff.

Defendant admitted both claims, and asked to be allowed to pay instalments of \$20 a month. His salary was \$80 a month.

His Lordship could not understand who moneylenders should advance money to a person in the defendant's position.

Mr. Gardiner—I don't see why your Lordship should object to a clerk in the Post Office being lent money.

His Lordship—he is in a humble position, and it should be part of the public policy to discourage moneylenders lending money to such persons.

Mr. Hind then mentioned his claim.

His Lordship (to defendant)—Are you married?—Yes.

How many children have you?—Two.

Are you supporting any parent?—No.

What rent do you pay?—\$21.

If you pay \$20 on the first claim monthly, can you pay \$10 on the second?—Yes.

Mr. Gardiner did not approve of this arrangement.

His Lordship—I don't think your client should have lent him so much. It was a very hazardous speculation.

Mr. Hinds—And in all probability the defendant borrowed money from my client to pay interest to Mr. Gardiner's client.

His Lordship—Very likely.

The defendant was ordered to pay \$20 monthly on the first claim and \$10 on the second the first instalments to be paid on December 1st.

In the next case Summa Singh sought to recover \$50, money lent to two Chinese postmen.

Mr. Gardiner represented the plaintiff, and the defendants admitted the claim, but stated that they borrowed \$25 only and had had to sign for \$50. They had been paying interest every month.

His Lordship—How much?

First defendant—Ten cents a dollar per month.

His Lordship—How long has it been going on?

Mr. Gardiner—Since July.

In reply to the Court the defendants stated that they each received \$10 a month wages.

His Lordship ordered the defendants to repay in instalments of \$2.50 each per month.

Gunda Singh brought action against M. dos Santos and her son to recover \$40, the plaintiff being represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

The first defendant said she borrowed the money a year ago, and had paid four months' interest. Her son had been out of work for eight months, and she was living on a Government pension of \$7 a month.

His Lordship—Can you offer any instalment at all?

Defendant—A dollar a month.

Mr. Gardiner—I ask for judgment. The money has been outstanding for a year, and they have only paid \$12 interest. If they were not in a position to pay the money on demand as they promised, they should not have borrowed it.

His Lordship—They don't appear to be in affluent circumstances. I will order them to pay \$2 each four dollars a month.

Mr. Gardiner—That will take ten months more to pay the debt.

His Lordship—You've had \$12 interest.

Mr. Gardiner—The plaintiff is entitled to some interest.

His Lordship—\$12 in a year on \$40 is not bad.

Mr. Gardiner—Representations were made by the defendants that the amount would be repaid at once. They told the old story about coming into some money. It is practically getting money under false pretences, and they are protected by the Court.

His Lordship—I am preventing them from making a much larger promissory note.

Mr. Gardiner—It is only encouraging them to borrow money from other people to live on if they can get off on such good terms.

His Lordship—I am discouraging lenders from lending money to such people.

Mr. Gardiner—And encouraging other people to borrow.

His Lordship—I don't like these investments, and order each defendant to pay instalments of \$2 per month.

A RESTAURANT KEEPER IN DIFFICULTIES.

G. Bertolone was proceeded against by Summa Singh to recover \$300, money lent.

Mr. Gardiner represented the plaintiff, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared on behalf of Mrs. Bertolone, the defendant being out of the Colony.

Plaintiff said the defendant owed him \$301.30, principal and interest due on a promissory note, interest being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

His Lordship—That (the four per cent.) of itself sounds almost suspicious.

Mr. Gardiner—I can assure you it is so, and I ask for judgment and immediate execution.

Mr. Harris—I would ask for a stay of execution for a week. Mr. Bertolone is in Manila, and it would be a rather serious matter if his restaurant was seized.

Mr. Gardiner—There are other writs out against him.

Mr. Harris—I would ask for a stay till Monday.

Mr. Gardiner—The landlord may be coming in, and I want execution before he enters.

His Lordship—What would be the result?

Mr. Gardiner—I might perfect my execution by selling before the landlord has an opportunity, which he will have if your Lordship adjourns the case for a week.

Mr. Harris—I am only asking for a stay till Monday.

His Lordship—The defendant has not appeared.

Mr. Harris—I understand from Mrs. Bertolone that there is no defence, but the defendant has not returned to the Colony.

Mr. Gardiner—There has already been a week's adjournment.

Mr. Harris—That was owing to your client being away.

His Lordship—Supposing I deferred execution till Monday, could the landlord come in on arrears of rent before then?

Mr. Harris—No.

Mr. Gardiner—But I cannot perfect my execution.

His Lordship—I don't see any grounds for granting a stay. The defendant has had a whole week to think about getting money or giving security.

Mr. Harris—It is merely for the convenience of Mrs. Bertolone that I am applying for a stay.

His Lordship—Do I understand that other writs are out against the defendant?

Mr. Gardiner—Yes, the Robinson Piano Co. have one.

His Lordship—It seems that this is a general scramble. Supposing you get your execution to-day and the landlord comes in to-morrow?

Mr. Gardiner—He cannot come in to-morrow—not till the end of the month.

His Lordship—Supposing there are arrears?

Mr. Gardiner—Then he comes in first.

His Lordship—I won't make an order for execution. I think there is time enough.

REPRESENTATION OF A DEAD DEFENDANT.
The case was called in which Tam Chak U sued Pang Nung Kat and another to recover \$80.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro (of Messrs. Almada and Smith) appeared for the plaintiff, while defendants were represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell).

Mr. Leo d'Almada informed his Lordship that the second defendant was dead.

His Lordship—You are appearing for the first, then?

Mr. Leo d'Almada—Yes.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada—As regards the case against the second defendant, it had better go over *sine die* until he obtains representation.

A solicitor asked who would effect the substituted service.

The hearing was adjourned.

IMPENDING ACTION FOR SLANDER

The case was mentioned in which W. H. W. Loureiro claims \$1,000 from J. C. Cameron for alleged slander.

Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master).

Mr. Master said he had asked his friend to furnish particulars of the alleged slander. If, on receipt of them he thought pleadings were necessary, he would consent to an order.

Mr. Harris said he had no objection to furnish particulars that were considered necessary, but he wished the case to be proceeded with. His client was out of employment, but he might get a "job" at any moment.

His Lordship—Do you regard this action as an asset?

Mr. Harris—No, but my client was offered an engagement yesterday, and on account of this action he had to refuse it.

Mr. Master—That's his own lookout. He could bring an action when he comes back.

Mr. Harris—There must be particulars in a slander action.

Mr. Master—But it is not necessary to have pleadings.

Mr. Harris—It is necessary to know what the defence is.

Mr. Master—Possibly we might pay up when we know what the particulars are.

His Lordship remarked that the application for pleadings might be made next Friday.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT BY EXCISEMEN.

The hearing of the charges against four excise men of having assaulted two tallymen on board the s.s. *Cyclops*, in August last while searching for opium was resumed before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on the 15th inst. Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the complainants, and Mr. Shenton, from the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendants.

The case for the prosecution having concluded,

Mr. Shenton said he would prove that the defendants were assaulted by the complainants and that one of defendants still suffered a disability from that assault. He would call independent witnesses to prove that the defendants had their badges on when they came on board the ship. He would further submit that there were a number of people in the cabin at the time the assault was said to take place, and the prosecution had not seen fit to call those witnesses who would have been most material to them.

The first defendant said all the excise men wore their badges on the occasion in question.

Cross-examined—The head of the party told them to put on their badges while in the sampan.

The hearing was again adjourned.

A PROSECUTION UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE.

The hearing of the charges under the Bankruptcy Ordinance against M. Ebrahim Moosa, late of the Moosa e Viera and Co., was commenced at the Magistracy on Wednesday, 17th Nov., before Mr. E. R. Hallifax. The charges are of concealment and attempting to defraud his creditors, the figure involved being about \$26,000. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis defended. Defendant was brought up in custody, being unable to find the bail fixed.

In Mr. Bowley outlined the circumstances which led to defendant filing his petition in bankruptcy and pointed out that Mr. Moxon, manager of the National Bank of China, was appointed to liquidate debtor's affairs. Later a receiving order was made and the control of debtor's assets then passed into the hands of the Official Receiver. Mr. Moxon was appointed trustee of debtor's affairs, and this step received the modified approval of the Supreme Court. In September, 1908, Mr. Moxon went home on leave and Mr. Davidson was appointed Trustee and was still Trustee of defendant's affairs. On the 7th January, Mr. A. H. Kemp was appointed Official Receiver and subsequently Mr. Wakeman, after he had returned from leave. Thus the defendant had been under obligations to disclose his affairs to Mr. Kemp, Mr. Wakeman, Mr. Moxon and Mr. Davidson, respectively. On the 9th or 11th November, 1907, before the meeting of creditors was held, at which Mr. Moxon was appointed liquidator, defendant handed a sum of \$8,000 in banknotes to Allana to keep, part of which money was to be used to obtain legal assistance in case of difficulties and the balance for his family should he be further involved in difficulties. On the same day, he handed \$15,000 to another person under the same conditions. This was obviously done to defraud his creditors. He would also prove that defendant in December, 1906, entered into an agreement with Allana to acquire a retail business at No. 1 A. d'Aguilar Street, which had originally belonged to an Indian named Bachoo. The agreement was not disclosed to anybody, and was recently found by accident. In November, 1907, the defendant got into desperate straits on account of his liabilities. He then told Allana that he wanted to transfer his share in Allana & Co. to his infant son, and instructions to that effect were given to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, and an agreement was drawn up. The defendant was, however, apparently afraid to have the agreement executed in a lawyer's office, for he cancelled his instructions, and he and Allana entered into a private agreement in their own office. That agreement was not now forthcoming, and he (Mr. Bowley) did not know where it was. A deed of sale was entered into between Allana and Co. and another Indian named Marican, who presumably bought the business for \$12,600, the money to be paid by monthly instalments. Immediately after the execution of the deed of sale from Allana to Marican, Allana filed his petition in bankruptcy, and became a bankrupt. Eventually Marican paid the sum of \$10,000 to the trustee in bankruptcy. It appeared that the sale of the business was all the way through a "blind." Allana had stated that the business still belonged to the defendant and himself. Within the last month or so violent disruptions between the defendant, Marican and Allana had taken place, with the result that Allana was forcibly ejected from the business. Subsequently proceedings were taken at the instigation of Marican charging Allana with embezzlement, and the charge was still pending. At the end of 1907, defendant delivered a quantity of goods to Mr. G. P. Lammert to be sold at certain prices, which proved too high, and as a consequence the goods still remained in Mr. Lammert's godown. No mention was made of these goods in the statement of affairs, and they were not disclosed either to Mr. Moxon or the Official Receiver, and their existence was only discovered by accident a few days ago.

Evidence was called and the hearing adjourned.

Northern papers record the death of Mr. J. R. Baker, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Hankow, which occurred on the 10th inst. He was born in Shanghai and has several sisters in Shanghai.

LICENSING COURT.

Mr. J. R. Wood presided at a meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace held at the Magistracy on the 12th inst., and there were also present: Messrs. G. A. Woodcock, R. H. A. Craig, A. Rumjahn and A. F. Arculli.

Publican's licences were unanimously granted to I. P. Madar, for the Stag Hotel, and to F. Reichmann, for the Oriental Hotel.

The adjourned application of I. Silberman for a licence for the Globe Hotel was then considered. It will be remembered that this applicant failed to appear when called at the annual licensing sessions. When Mr. Silberman entered the Court.

The Chairman said—At the annual licensing sessions held this day week you failed to attend. Can you explain why?

Mr. Silberman—I beg the Justices' pardon. I came a few minutes late.

The Chairman—You ought to have been here on time. Next time you must take care to be punctual.

Mr. Silberman—To be sure I will.

The application was granted.

The adjourned applications for adjunct licences by C. Bertolone and R. Daly were then considered.

Mrs. Bertolone first appeared before the Justices and informed them that her husband was absent from the Colony.

The application was again adjourned.

R. Daly, who was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, was then summoned.

The Chairman asked him to explain why he did not attend at the annual sessions.

Applicant—To tell you the truth, I did not know anything about it. I did not read the papers, so I did not know when the sessions were on.

The Chairman—You understand that if a licensee does not attend he is liable not to have his licence granted.

Mr. Gardiner said he wished to express Mr. Daly's apologies for not attending at the last meeting.

The Chairman—You understand, Mr. Gardiner, there is a conviction against your client. At the time the licensee pleaded guilty, offered no defence and made no promise not to repeat the offence.

Mr. Gardiner—Mr. Daly will give that assurance if necessary. He was not advised what to do at the time.

The Chairman, in granting the licence, informed the applicant that the Justices were not satisfied with the way in which the business had been carried on and warned him to be more careful in future.

Mr. Daly promised that he would, and the Court rose.

ALLEGED CHANGING OF TYRES.

A summons was heard before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Nov. 12 in which F. H. Dillon, land bailiff in the Public Works Department, proceeded against the master of the Kwan Hing bicycle shop for substituting an old for a new bicycle tyre on one of his machines. Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the defendant.

Complainant stated that on October 30th he handed the defendant two machines, one old and one new. On the rear wheel of the old machine was a tyre valued at \$16.50, which had not been returned. Witness bought this tyre originally from the defendant, and produced a receipt for it. The missing tyre was a new Dunlop, which was beaded. While the tyres were being changed witness sat in the shop reading a book. The exchange took about three-quarters of an hour, and when the new machine was handed him witness at once denied that the front tyre was his. It was an inferior brand, and he would not take it at any price. Witness threatened to take action if he did not get his tyre back. When he got home his boy, when asked, said that the tyre was not his.

In cross-examination witness said he had been dealing with the defendant for some time, but did not owe him any money. He was sure the tyre was not his, but he did not leave his machine there because he wanted to ride it. He had not made a mistake; if he had, he would not have brought this action. He did not take any action for eight days, but he had asked several times that the tyre should be replaced.

A boy engaged by the complainant said the tyre on the front wheel of the machine in Court did not belong to his master.

In cross-examination he said he knew it was not, because the original tyre on the front wheel was similar to the one on the back wheel.

Defendant stated that on October 30th complainant took two bicycles to his shop and asked him to change the tyres from one to the other. Mr. Dillon sat in the shop while he did this. When he took the new bicycle away, complainant did not complain about the tyres. Subsequently, however, Mr. Dillon called at the shop again and asked him to replace the front tyre. Witness refused and complainant threatened to take action against him. Mr. Dillon had had his bicycle repaired twice, and had not paid for it.

His Worship thought there was some mistake, and discharged the defendant.

STOWAWAYS SENTENCED.

The prosecution of the four men charged with stowing away on the s.s. *Eastern* was concluded at the Magistracy on Nov. 18. Mr. H. J. Gedge appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Davidson appeared for the third defendant, and Mr. Beavis for two others.

Mr. Davidson said that application had been made to his Worship to review his decision, but it was intimated that it was too late to do so; but if grounds could be shown when he was addressing his Worship in mitigation of the penalty his Worship would inflict a nominal penalty. That was the line he proposed to take. The men were charged with being on board with intent to take a passage to Australia without the consent of the owner or charterer, but the gist of the offence was in being found on deck. At the time they were found the men were trying to get away. The bunker was more than they could stand and they came on deck. Their present intention was to get away, whatever may have been their previous intent. Proceeding he pointed out that those men were mostly dupes, and he asked his Worship to take that into consideration.

Mr. Gedge pointed out that the *Eastern* was an Australian bound steamer and that a heavy penalty was imposed on any ship from which a Chinaman landed in Australia without a licence. He maintained that those men did not go on board in the proper manner and that a severe penalty should be inflicted.

Mr. Beavis having addressed his Worship in mitigation of penalty,

Three of the prisoners were sentenced to seven months' hard labour each and the other was fined \$50 or one month.

Captain Davidson Craig, from Melbourne, a Commonwealth officer, watched the case unofficially.

TYPHOON DAMAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A telegram received in Manila on the 8th inst. from Captain Jensen, senior inspector at Capiz, which was sent to the adjutant at Iloilo through Constabulary Headquarters indicating that the wires are all down in that section, states that Capiz experienced a severe typhoon on the night of November 6. All the buildings in the town were more or less damaged, most of them badly. Light material houses were almost totally destroyed and the roofs of the strong material houses were all blown off. Five people were killed and there are 5,000 persons homeless and suffering as a result of the storm. The amount of the damage by the blow is at this time incalculable, but Captain Jensen states in his wire that the rice crop is almost destroyed. There were no casualties in the constabulary detachment stationed in the town, but the quarters in the cuartel were all unroofed and the records badly damaged. The equipments and the supplies on hand there were also seriously injured by water. The stables were completely destroyed and the launch wrecked.

Southern Luzon, Samar and Leyte suffered considerably. No news had been received from the other constabulary stations by Captain Jensen up to the time he sent the above message, but it is fair to presume that they also were affected by the storm.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "ERNEST SIMONS."

The delayed Messageries steamer *Ernest Simons*, which is ten days late owing to a machinery mishap in the Red Sea, arrived here yesterday. The steamer took a departure from Marseilles on October 10th, and all went well until 30 hours after Suez had been passed. On the afternoon of that day says the *Singapore Free Press*, the steamer stopped, and on examination it was found that one of the connecting-rods, or bielle as the French call it, had broken. This important rod which turns the crank and also the piston is one of three that drives the vessel, and to go on with two only was out of the question, so her head was turned and she steamed slowly back to Suez. A telegram was immediately sent to La Ciotat to furnish another without delay. Fortunately the *Australien* of the same line was leaving in a day or two and the rod was sent to Suez and refitted in the *Ernest Simons*. The whole affair occupied ten days and after this the ship came along at 15 knots per hour the whole way. The mails were sent on by the P. and O. steamers *Mongolia* and *Assaye*.

It's an ill "rod" that blows nobody good, and the passengers after the breakdown seem to have had a most enjoyable time. When the steamer stopped in the Red Sea numerous sharks came about evidently thinking that a funeral was on hand, but the biters were bitten and two large "tigers" were caught and duly "sat upon" by the coroner. When moored at Suez the passengers went up to Cairo and saw the mosques, bazaars and Grand Pyramid. Donkey-rides, boating excursions, and dinners at Shepherd's Hotel were indulged in, and some say "how lucky it was our ship broke down, we have had no end of a good time."

THE NETHERLANDS SQUADRON.

"AT HOME" ON THE "KONINGEN REGENTES."

On the 18th inst. the Commodore and Officers of the Netherlands Squadron now in port gave an "At Home" on the *Koninklijke Regentes*. Among those present were H.E. the Governor, attended by Captain Taylor, A.D.C., Commodore, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Mr. de Reus, (Consul-General for the Netherlands), and the Consuls representing other nationalities in the port, several British naval and military officers, and a number of ladies and gentlemen representing the civilian station. The ship had been prettily decorated for the occasion with flags, flowers and greenery, and the officers of the squadron, who all seemed to have an excellent knowledge of the English language, were most assiduous in their attentions to make the occasion pleasant and enjoyable. Refreshments of various kinds were served and the volunteer band of the flagship *De Ruyter* was in attendance. Visitors were shown over the ship by the officers, and were much impressed by the trim and "ship-shape" manner in which everything is kept.

The Squadron, which left Sourabaya on August 10th on a cruise in northern waters, leaves port this afternoon at three o'clock and expects to reach Java on the 28th inst., after an enjoyable tour which will have lasted three and a half months.

THE VICE-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PHILIPPINES.

APPOINTMENT OF A FILIPINO UNDER CONSIDERATION.

A special cable from Washington to the Manila *Cablenews* says:—The question of appointing a Filipino Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands to succeed Governor-General Forbes is being discussed in official circles here. President Taft would not talk on the question, when seen by your representative further than to say that the question was being discussed between himself and his advisers. The opinion expressed here is that Commissioner Gregorio Araneta will be appointed should the decision of the President turn in favour of a Filipino.

FUNERAL OF THE GRAND EMPRESS DOWAGER.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

No finer tribute has been accorded in more than a thousand years to the memory of an Empress of China than the magnificence of the funeral of the late Grand Empress Dowager, which took place on the 9th inst., says the Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*.

Crowds of foreigners witnessed the procession from pavilions erected inside the Tungchihmen area. At 7 a.m. these pavilions were filled with onlookers, although the cortège did not pass until 9.15 a.m.

The Prince Regent, Prince Ching, the high officials of the Waiwupu and the foreign diplomatic representatives preceded the coffin. But the members of the Diplomatic Corps retired from the procession at the pavilions. Gleams of sunlight were then momentarily breaking through an overcast sky and the effect upon the dazzling colours seen in the procession was brilliant and indeed most remarkable.

All arrangements for the funeral were carried out by the Waiwupu in an excellent manner.

From the *Peking Daily News* we learn that the Waiwupu drew up two Programmes of Ceremonies to be performed by the Diplomatic Body. The first related to the visit to the Palace arranged for the 6th inst. before the removal of the remains of H. M. the late Empress Dowager; the other was for the day of the funeral.

Mounted officers were to be despatched by the Waiwupu to take the Foreign Ministers and their suites in sedan chairs or on horse-back to the Palace via the Tung Hua Mên gate. In front of the Palace S ud they were to dismount and walk on foot to the tea shed in the Imperial Arrow Pavilion. At 10 a.m. the ministers of the Waiwupu were to accompany them, according to a pre-arranged order to the Hsi Ching Mên, the Wang Chi Mên, and then the Ning Shou Mên. When arriving at the front of the Wang Chi Place they were to make a bow and enter and then make another bow before the Imperial Sacrificial Table. After that they were to turn towards the Prince Regent and bow; on His Highness acknowledging the salute they were to move backwards and make him another bow. After a little rest in the tea shed again they were to return to their chairs, &c; and retire through the Tung Hua Mên Gate as they came.

On the day of the funeral the Waiwupu were to delegate mounted officers to escort the Diplomatic Body to the Pavilion on the east of the Pei Psin Chiao at 7 a.m. On the Prince Regent's appearance there they were to make him a bow, and he would acknowledge it by a similar bow. Then they were to pass on. The Diplomatic Body remain in the Pavilion until the arrival of the Imperial cortège and then line up on the side of the road and make a bow before it, then walk in front of it in the order of their seniority calculated in accordance with the length of time of taking charge of their respective offices in Peking, i.e., those who had had charge of their offices a short time to walk on first, the Doyen therefore coming in the rear-nearest the cortège. Attachés and Military officers were also to form up and walk in front of the various Foreign Ministers. The whole Body were to go as far as the Pavilion on the east of the Yao Wang Temple and then again line up on the side of the road and bow to the Imperial cortège as it passed. After this they were to enter the Pavilion for a little rest before retiring.

A Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* writing on the 9th instant says:—

As I sit here in my room, with the lamp lighted, and the curtains drawn, it is pleasant to recall the varied impressions of this memorable day. They began early, for the stars were still bright when I left home. There was no necessity to start so soon, save the necessity of impulse, the desire to see the whole of an unique event, and once out in the street, despite the chilliness of the wind, I was glad that commonsense had not kept me longer in bed. For Peking had already begun the solemn business of the day. Carriages, preceded by outriders, who carried large paper lanterns, swinging to and fro,

met me on their way to the Imperial City. At the Sau pailou the barriers were already guarded, and between them I could see, as I approached, the outline of a large body of mounted troops moving slowly towards the Chihua mén. The stretch of road between the Sau pailou, the point where Gulontachieh crosses that of the Hatamén was empty, a light showing here and there from behind shuttered windows; but, at the end of it, crossing to the Tungchihmén, lumbered a long row of carts, heavily laden. Here again the barriers were guarded, and the clink of swords, and sharp orders to clumsy drivers, made me ready to produce my pass. Nobody challenged, however, and I turned east, a thrill of romance passing through me as I descried the massive, wooden tower above the Tungchihmén, and saw the first traces of dawn in the cloudy sky. For, out beyond that shadowy gate, lay the tomb, where one of the most notable women of the last twelve hundred years was to join her predecessors, and rest, with her face towards the morning.

Not far from the Tungchihmén, on the left hand side of the road, were the three pavilions erected for foreigners by the Waiwupu. The first two had glass windows, the last was open, and obviously, for sightseeing, the one to make for. But it was not yet half-past five, so I passed on, overhearing from a group, which, with heads thrust forward, peered curiously at me, "Ah a Japanese." The *enceinte*, between the outer and the inner gates, was blocked by bumping carts and straining mules, and it was some minutes before I got through, and saw the glint of the canal, running like a long blade of steel, parallel with the wall. A barricade of bamboo and cloth, and quite a considerable number of police, were evidently intended to stop attempts to approach Erlichung from the Chihua mén. I wondered vaguely as I stood there—a solitary European in a tall hat—whether Prince Ito's assassination had anything to do with all these precautions, and later I heard, on very good authority, that fears were entertained of the possibility of some similar attempt. It was easy, I knew, to get to the road along which the procession was to pass, by crossing the canal, just outside the Chihua mén, and then striking diagonally across country; and that seemed to explain the strong body of mounted troops which I had already seen leaving the city. For the Lung Ju Empress Dowager, and about eight ladies of the Court, together with the secondary consorts of Tungchih and Kuang Hsu, were, in a separate procession, to precede the funeral cortège, whilst a large number of officials were to join it at the Tungchihmiao. On the outskirts of Erlichung, was a fourth pavilion reserved, an official told me later, for "merchants." As far as this I walked, and then turned back, for it was now quite light, and I wanted to secure a good place before other foreigners arrived. Shortly after seven the pavilions were full.

Then ensued a long wait, which, however, was not without interest, and certainly had its reward; for not since the days of Wu Tsi-tien has any Empress been accorded a more magnificent tribute. A body of mounted troops heralded the approach of the cortège, and after them a string of camels, carrying requirements for the three days' journey, covered by long cloths of imperial yellow. Next came a company of infantry, followed by coolies, familiar at all funerals, but picturesque enough with their yellow-plumed hats, and red brocaded coats. Two long lines of banners, furlled and carried slanting on the shoulder, followed gifts, these, to the Empress on her return from exile, and carried now for the last time. With them began that splendid succession of colour upon colour, which, though I had twice seen the like before, had lost nothing of its wonder, but indeed, stirred one deeply—not, as on the former occasions, when the sky was brilliantly blue, to a tumult of leaping thoughts, but, on this gray morning, to sadness. For, after the banners, drawn by white Manchurian ponies, came yellow-hooded Peking carts, and, borne each by twelve bearers, yellow sedan chairs exquisite to look at, and going now to be sacrificed and burnt. There followed, in yellow chairs also, two large white wreaths, presented, I think, by the Legations, and, after these, banners and canopies of scarlet, violet and purple. Last came

the huge catafalque with its rich drapery of yellow, carried by a hundred and twenty-eight bearers dressed in red. . . . A pause was made just in front of the pavilions to allow the Prince Regent, accompanied by Prince Ching, H.E. Ng Tung, H.E. Liang Tun-yen and others, to thank the representatives of the Legations for their attendance, and the latter then joined the spectators lined up on either side of the road. As the cortège moved slowly on again towards the dark archway of the gate, the sun, for the first time, broke through the clouds. Thus the great Empress, followed by many who had known her intimately, and served her long, passed out of her city to the hills.

FAR EASTERN TELEGRAMS.

TERRIBLE SHIPPING DISASTER.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

Singapore, November 15th.

The Messageries Maritimes mail steamer *La Seyne*, from Batavia, and the British India steamer *Onda*, from Singapore, collided at four o'clock yesterday morning in the Rhio Straits, thirty miles from Singapore.

The *La Seyne*, sank like a stone in two minutes, and the boilers burst.

Ninety-three persons were drowned, including Captain Canajhoe, Messrs. Bruneau, Gonet, Boeuf, Delacroix, Habil, and Faure, Baron and Baroness Beniezky, Mesdames Barthy Saintange and Desires, thirty-eight of the native crew and about fifty passengers.

Horrible scenes were witnessed, as sharks attacked the people in the water.

The *Onda*, stood by and rescued 61. She returned to Singapore with her forepart damaged.

The collision was due to the dark hazy weather.

MR. FAIRBANKS ON HONGKONG.

The following extract is made from an interview with Mr. Fairbanks, ex Vice-President of the United States, published in the *Singapore Free Press*:—

"An impression or two of Hongkong if you will be good enough?"

"Hongkong astonishes me. It is a most remarkable place and illustrates what a nation like Great Britain can do with just a mountain of rock. There is a permanency and solidity about Hongkong which is characteristic of the British way of doing things."

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks, saw most of the leading people of Hongkong and were the guests of Sir Frederick Lugard.

Continuing, Mr. Fairbank said that as a strategic base he thought Hongkong was excellent for conducting British operations in the trade of South China. He regarded the construction of railways in China as the strongest factor in the future development of that vast Empire.

NEW CUSTOMS OFFICES IN MANCHURIA.

The following Customs Offices were opened on the dates named for each:—

1. A Branch Office of Harbin Custom House for the control of the Sungari River trade at Harbin, on the 18th July, 1909.

2. A Custom House at San Sing, on the 1st July, 1909.

3. A Barrier of the Sansing Custom House at Lahasusu in the Lin Chiangchow, on the 1st July, 1909.

4. A Custom House at Aigun, on the 18th August, 1908.

The offices at Aigun and Sansing are subordinate to the Harbin Commissioner and have no direct correspondence with the Inspectorate, but have their own seals and function as separate ports for the purposes of trade returns and statistics, periodical returns and papers to the Inspectorate General, etc. The Customs Regulation for all these places, and to the Sungali and Aigun trade Regulations, now provisional in force, will be promulgated as soon as definitely settled.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

For the first time for a number of years the Club were on Saturday the visiting team. The heavy defeat they suffered on this occasion was not, however, due to the change of ground, but was entirely due to the superiority of their opponents. With the team they turned out on Saturday it was expected that a good game would result, but although they at times looked as if they could give their opponents all they wanted, for the greater part of the game a listlessness characterised the efforts of the team in general.

Eager, who has just returned to the Colony after an absence of two seasons in Canton, is likely to improve with practice, as he has lost none of his old dash. Hamilton did not shine, but he could hardly be expected to do himself justice, as this is his first match this season.

The introduction of two new men in the Buffs team was necessitated by the departure of Drew for England, and Bartlett being indisposed. The new players gave a good account of themselves, especially Cloke, whose strong kicking and effective tackling caused considerable comment.

The Sappers are leaving no stone unturned to get a good team together. A trial match was played last week, and another will take place this afternoon, and judging by the play of the latest arrivals there is every likelihood of a well contested game being witnessed on Saturday when they meet the R.G.A.

For the second week in succession the losing teams in the second division failed to score. The surprise of the afternoon was the heavy defeat of B Coy by 88 Coy. The latter team has profited considerably by the arrival of the troopship, especially in the forward line.

Local linesmen in general seem to have a mistaken idea as to their duties. It should always be remembered that only neutrals are entitled to draw the attention of the referee to such infringements as offside and hands, unless, of course, the referee is not in a position to judge. The duties of a linesman are simply to signal when the ball is out of play, etc., and whether or not a throw-in is a fair one.

It is quite time that the attention of players was called to what constitutes a foul throw, as in a great many matches I have witnessed recently no attention is paid by players to the position of their feet. When the ball is being thrown in the player must have part of both feet on the touchline, not part of both feet on the ground, as I overheard a player assert in a League match on Saturday.

LEADING GOAL SCORERS.

Taylor, Buffs...	(6)	16
Brewster, Buffs...	(6)	8
Watts, R.G.A.	(4)	7
Brown, Kowloon...	(5)	7

Numbers in parenthesis indicate matches played.

REFEREE.

CRICKET NOTES.

We are now within thinking distance of the Interport matches and no official programme has been issued. In the "Sporting Annual," which has created so favourable an impression everywhere, a programme had been published, but owing to the inadvertent arrival of the latest typhoon, that has all been knocked on the head. Now that the powers that be know fairly accurately when the visitors arrive, it is to be regretted that an official programme has not been issued. Why is it that they do not recognize the event as something that affects the Colony at any rate the sporting section, instead of an event of interest only to themselves? It is always a painful task criticising other people, but here there appears to be a concrete reason for it. Secretaries who have the arranging of other matches do not know, figuratively speaking, whether they are on their head or their heels; as a

matter of fact, cricketing fixtures had all been postponed anticipating the opening match on the Club Ground. Knowing this, as soon as those concerned were aware of any deviation from the original programme, it would have been an act of courtesy appreciated by everybody to have published the fact. At last the final selection has been made, and the team is one that should give a good account of themselves in the triangular contest. It might give rise to unpleasantness to criticise the personnel of the team, so one will be pardoned for refraining. One thing is certain, and that is, that they carry the best wishes of all in the tourney, and may the best team win.

THE TEST MATCH.

The test match on Saturday was a fair demonstration of the abilities of our side. R. E. H. Oliver has once again shown his usefulness with both bat and ball. Harry Hancock has lost none of his form and did well with the willow and behind the stumps. It is a pity that we are without his services for the interport match. Capt. Baird played a delightful innings, and all cricketers will be disappointed if he does not do well next week. Turner lifted one of Hutchison's deliveries rather short and was caught before getting set, but there is no doubt he will play more carefully against the visitors, and his average should be a good one. Edwards played more careful cricket, and although he gave a chance to cover point before retiring his innings was most attractive. Elborough is in good form, and played a useful innings, and he also retired; he was very sound behind the stumps. Pearce did not do well, but he, too, will probably play more carefully and score better against the visitors. It is a pity that the Rev. W. H. Maundrell got out at such an early stage. One remembers well his last year's centuries, doubled on one occasion, to the writer's recollection. Capt. Garnett was top scorer for the afternoon, and bowled with his usual success. Hutchison came off well with the ball and appeared to be the only trundler to trouble the Probables; in addition to securing three wickets, he was missed twice. Considering the remarkable success of the Singapore team against an Australian XI, containing five of the international team, it will not be strange if local wielders of the willow feel concerned as to their prospects against this redoubtable combination.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

The Civil Service scored a win against the Police Team last Saturday without any difficulty. Widen, Reed, and Raven scored well and runs came quickly. For the Police, Ogg was the only one to reach double figures. Reed and Reed again bowled throughout the Police innings and secured five and four wickets, respectively, for sixteen. Civil Service should come out well this season when they get Hutchison and Bird after their interport engagements. Dr. Atkinson, so long associated with this team, arrived yesterday from Home, and will no doubt be seen shortly doing some tall hitting.

Craigengower defeated Kowloon with a lot to spare. This match was a further proof of Kowloon's lethargy. They appear to want some stimulating influence to give them new life. Lammert and Battiwara bowled unchanged throughout, the former securing seven and the latter three wickets. It is strange nowadays to see a trundler sending down underhand lobs, and there is no doubt Battiwara's bowling is difficult to play. To make matters worse, one is so inclined to let out, and there usually is the reason of his securing wickets. Lionel Lammert is bowling well and should come out with a good analysis.

UMPIRE.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

COMMENCEMENT DELAYED.

Owing to the late arrival of both Shanghai and Singapore teams the series of interport cricket and tennis matches was delayed. It had been the intention to start with the tennis matches on Saturday, but owing to the delay in the arrival of the Palawan with the Singapore representatives the tennis had to be deferred. Owing to typhoon weather in the China sea the Palawan which was due on Friday did not arrive until noon to-day (Monday).

The Programme for the Interport meeting is as follows:

Monday, Nov. 22nd—Hongkong v. Shanghai (Cricket 1st day).

Tuesday, Nov. 23rd—Hongkong v. Shanghai (Cricket 2nd day). A supper and dance will take place in the Hongkong Club, commencing at 10 p.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 24th—Hongkong v. Straits (Cricket 1st day).

Thursday, Nov. 25th—Hongkong v. Straits (Cricket 2nd day). H. E. The Governor has invited the visiting teams to the "King's Birthday" Ball at Government House at 9.30 p.m.

Friday, Nov. 26th—Shanghai v. Singapore (Cricket 1st day).

Saturday, Nov. 27th—Shanghai v. Singapore (Cricket 2nd day). The visiting teams will be entertained to dinner by the Hongkong Cricket Club at the Hongkong Hotel at 7.45 p.m.

Monday, Nov. 28th—Interport Champions v. The World (Cricket 1st day).

Tuesday, Nov. 30th—Interport Champions v. The World (Cricket 2nd day). The St. Andrew's Ball stewards have kindly invited the visiting teams to the Ball at the City Hall at 9 p.m.

Note:—Cricket commences each day at 11 a.m. Play stops each day at 5 p.m., and each match will be played to a finish.

The names of the teams are:—

SHANGHAI.

R. N. Anderson.
T. Main.
W. E. Wilson.
P. Lambe.
W. J. Hawkins.
C. F. Shingleton.
J. G. Pratt.
N. L. Sparke.
D. Brand.
Capt. Barrett.
V. H. Lanning.

Anderson, Main, Lambe, Sparke, Barrett and Lanning have taken part in interport matches before.

STRAITS.

Dr. Hennessey.
T. R. Hubback.
Lt. Clarke.
B. L. Eddis.
R. M. Mackenzie.
A. Martinez.
N. E. Grenier.
V. Brown.
— Owen.
— Cavendish.
— Hickley.
H. C. Paxon.
— Zehander.

Cox and Biron, tennis players, travel with the team.

Hubback and Mackenzie have played in interport matches before.

EWO COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

PROPOSED DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Consulting Committee of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, held at Shanghai last week, it was decided that the shareholders should be recommended to apportion the balance at credit of Profit and Loss account on 31st (October) 1909, of Tls. 30,254.03, as follows:—

To pay a dividend of Tls.	
11 per share on 15,000 shares	Tls. 165,000.00.
To place to Repairs and Renewals Account	Tls. 30,000.00.
To place to Equalization of Dividend Account	Tls. 100,000.00.
To write off Furniture Account	Tls. 1,262.28.
To carry forward to new account	Tls. 10,991.75.
	<u>Tls. 307,254.03.</u>

COMMERCIAL

IMPORTS:—

RICE.

Messrs Wm. G. Hale & Co. of Saigon in their Circular dated the 13th November:—Our last circular was issued on the 16th ultimo, and the latest postal advices received since are as follows:—Hongkong 10th instant, Yokohama 30th ultimo, Manila 6th instant, Java 6th instant, Singapore 8th instant, and London 15th ultimo.

We quote for February to March delivery.

No. 2 White sifted steam milled (round) *	
No. 2 White unsifted steam milled (round)	\$3.32
5 % Cargo steam milled round ..	3.00
10 % Cargo steam milled round ..	2.90
20 % Cargo steam milled round ..	2.80

* Prices according to terms and conditions.

The following is a statement of this year's Exports of White Rice, Cargo Rice and Paddy:—

Destination.	Total pcs.
Hongkong	62,490
Manila	38,550
Iloilo	6,041
Cebu	37,421
Japan	37,808
Singapore	54,355
Batavia	24,909
Tjilatjap	3,432
Passoeran	2,506
Samarang	5,140
Sourabaya	61,219
India	4,062
Ceylon	2,318
Madagascar	45
Réunion	17,037
Mauritius	12,202
Egypt	21,417
Australia	1,232
Europe	200,732

Total

Same period of last year

HONGKONG, 22nd November:—There is no change in the quotation of the market as when last reported:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$5.10	to	\$5.15
" Round, Good quality ..	5.15	"	5.20
" Long	5.25	"	5.30
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ..	5.15	"	5.10
" Garden, " No. 1 ..	5.30	"	5.35
" White	5.35	"	5.40
" Fine Cargo	5.50	"	5.55

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, November 18th.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New	\$1,300/1,330	per picul
Malwa Old	\$1,310/1,360	do.
Malwa Older	\$1,370/1,420	do.
Malwa Very Old	\$1,430/1,450	do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$1,100/1,200	do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$1,250/1,300	do.
Patna New	\$1,400	per chest.
Patna Old	\$1,350	do.
Benares New	\$1,400	do.
Benares Old	\$ —	do.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. in their Piece Goods Report, dated Shanghai, 12th Nov., 1909, state:—A very different complexion has come over the market by the decision of the leading Auctioneering Firm to greatly reduce their offerings, for the next few months at all events. It was rumoured at first that the reduction was to be only about 25% on the Grey and White goods, but, as it turns out, while the curtailment in the quantity was actually confined to these makes the exact number of piece sold to-day was 14,040 pieces against 32,352 pieces last week. This important reduction has produced considerable excitement, and a general advance in prices has resulted, the most pronounced being in the common and medium qualities of White Shirtings.

It has naturally caused a much better feeling throughout the market, and should soon have the desired effect. That is, of course, if consumers can pay the enhanced prices now wanted by private sellers to enable them to replace what they dispose of. The prices now being obtained for Yarns certainly shows there is plenty of room for an advance in Cloths, and some speculators amongst the native dealers appear to be of the same opinion and are picking up anything cheap that is procurable. The slump that took place in American Cotton immediately after our last report was issued, causing the Liverpool quotation to drop about a halfpenny, did not seem to have much effect here, as prices for goods on this market have for a long time part borne no relative value with the raw staple. A reaction has already taken place to the extent of more than the equivalent of half the drop, and has the effect only of making the dealers more chary of putting any faith in the enhanced prices, which they consider is purely the result of speculation. Thus holders have had no response to the higher prices they have deemed it necessary, and demand, and which Auction rates are a long way off yet. Alight recovery in Exchange has taken place, but very little faith is put in its stability in face of the large shipments of Silver to the East, on top of the plethora of sycee already here. So far from the temporary decline in Cotton having any weakening effect on the market in Manchester quotations from thence are stronger than ever. After declining to inside 7.50d. in Liverpool the price of Mid-American Cotton recovered a few points at a time until it reached 7.54d. yesterday. In consequence, however, of a sudden rise of 54 points in New York the price in Liverpool has jumped to 7.77d. spot. For Egyptian the quotation is rather weaker than last week, namely, 11 1/4d. The quotations received from New York to-day are 14.67 cents for spot and 14.95 cents for March. It is conjectured that this advance is due to the operations of speculators again. There has been a large increase in the demand for Indian Yarns, the Tientsin buyers showing considerable eagerness to secure their favorite spinnings. Prices have ruled very strong at an average advance of fully a tael per bale. Japanese and Local Yarns are also in good request; it is being reported that fully 25,000 bales of the former have been bought to arrive between this and next March. Some of the local Spinners are declining to meet the demand at present prices, but others have booked fair contracts. The weakness reported in the Cotton market yesterday has quite disappeared, it opening this morning at fully last week's prices. The very reprehensible practice of watering Cotton is being practiced more than ever by the natives, in spite of the proclamations of the Chinese authorities here, the farmers claiming that they can do what they like with this property. On the score of danger, owing to the very great possibility of spontaneous combustion, the authorities should prohibit its being brought any where near the settlement if it is in that state. It is of course a very difficult matter to deal with so long as exporters and mill-owners here show such anxiety to acquire it. There is a speculative inquiry at somewhat better prices, but so far nowhere near the ideas of holders, and it seems extremely unlikely they will show any weakness now the Auctions are being curtailed. We have not heard of any transactions from first hands, and second-hand holders are now asking enhanced prices, while there are plenty of buyers if anything is offered at cheap rates. Very little has been done in American makes, but a slight advance is noticeable for one or two of the small parcels settled. The Auctions for Grey and White goods have gone off with scarcely a single instance of a decline in prices. It cannot be said that the advance is very regular. Turkey Reds went at firmer prices, and with few exceptions Fast Black Italians also. Woollens on the whole have kept fairly steady.

EXPORTS:—

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORT

Per P. & O. steamer *Devanha*, sailed on 13th November 1909. For Vancouver—195 bales waste silk. For Lyons—118 bales raw silk. For Marseilles—105 bales waste silk, 2 cases silk embroidery, 6 cases feathers, 20 bales black bamboo canes, 13 cases human hair. For Gibraltar—2 cases silk goods. For London—447 pkgs. tea, 6 cases silk, 115 bales raw silk, 2 cases p/fects, 1 case woodware, 510 bales waste silk, 2 cases hats, 12 cases blackwood, 1 case cigars, 3 cases blackwood ware and curio &c. 1 case book, 15 cases human hair, 1 case cotton singlets and samples.

CAMPHOR

HONGKONG, 22nd November:—The above market is at a standstill, and prices remain as last quoted.

HONGKONG SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG, 19th November, 1909.—We have no improvement to report in the market, business remaining restricted and rates still inclining to weakness. With the exception of a further rise in Sugars there are no especial features in the market to report. Exchange on London closes at 1/8 11/16, and on Shanghai 75 T/1.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai continue to rule steady but very quiet and we have only small sales at 992 1/2 to report. Buyers at that rate, however, rule the market at time of closing, and shares appear to be scarce and unobtainable under 995, at which last rate a few shares are on offer.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have changed hands at the improved rate of 850, and more are enquired for at that rate. North Chinas have improved in the North to 107 with buyers. Cantons have found further buyers at 162 1/2. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have been done at 114, and more shares could be placed at that rate. Hongkongs continue with a few shares on offer at 375, but without sales.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been placed during the week at 30, but at time of closing shares are in request at 30 1/2. Other stocks under this heading show no changes and call for no remarks.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been the medium of a speculative business at advancing rates to 158 1/2 for cash and to 16 for December and 163 for March, the market closing with buyers at 158 1/2 cash and sellers at 159. Luzons have been placed at 20 and close with further buyers at that rate.

MINING.—Langkats, on the declaration of a final dividend and bonus of Tls. 20, suddenly jumped to 775, but the market almost immediately declined again to 740 for December and later further fell to 700 cash, at which latter rate it closes, according to telegraphic advices from the North. Chinese Engineerings have improved to 19 1/2 with buyers in the North. Raub's mine neglected and without business. The last crushing gives a total of 1,198 oz. from 5,633 tons of ore.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—Hongkong Whampoa Docks continue neglected with sellers at 53 and with no business to report. Kowloon Wharfs have changed hands in fair lots at 62, closing with sellers at 62 1/2. Shanghai Docks have been placed at 75 for the settlement and close at 76 for cash, nominal. Hongkew Wharfs have declined to 128 in the North.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands after further small sales at the beginning of the week at 14 1/2 and 104, have declined to 103 with a few forced sales, and the market closes with some further small sellers at that rate. West Points continue in demand but no shares appear to be available. Humphreys have been placed at 9, but sellers rule the market at the close. Hotels are still enquired for at 75 and 43 1/2.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs have found buyers in fair lots at 6, and close steady at that. Ewos after falling to 139 in the North close firmer at 145. Soy Chees are quoted by wire at 43 1/2. The latest rates for Internationals and Laon Kung Mows by mail are 85 and 104 nominal, respectively.

RUBBERS.—The market has been a very quiet one and rates inclined to drop. The following sales have taken place during the week:—Sheffield at 34/1, Ldburys at 45/1, S. left-ids at 52/6, and Kuala Lumpurs at 95/1. The last named closing in demand and the rest with sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Provs. have changed hands at 9 1/2. Cements at 7 1/2. Electrics at 20 1/2. Rops at 23, and Philippines at 9 1/2. China Lights are enquired for at quotation. Watson's have declined to 7 1/2 and Landrys to 5 1/2 with sellers. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

Quotations are as follows:—

STOCKS	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$992½, buyers
National B. of China	£6	£91, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	12/6d.	\$10, buyers
China-Borneo Cor....	\$12	\$12½, sellers
China Light & P. Co....	\$10	\$5½, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$9.50, sales
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo Cotton S. & W.	Tls. 5	Tls. 145
Hongkong C. S. Co.	\$10	\$6, sales
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 90
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 111
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 430
Dairy Farm Co.....	\$6	\$16½, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$62½, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$53, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$50	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd	Tls. 100	Tls. 76
S'hai & H. Wharf....	Tls. 100	Tls. 128
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$11, sellers
G. Island Cement Co	\$10	\$7½, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas....	\$10	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric....	\$10	\$20½, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co. }	\$50	\$75, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.....	\$25	\$43½, buyers
H'kong Rope M. Co....	\$25	\$180, sellers
H'kong Rope M. Co....	\$10	\$23, sales & sellers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$162½, sales & sel.
China Fire	\$20	\$111, sales & buy.
China Traders	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$375, sellers
North China	\$25	Tls. 107
Union	\$100	\$850, sales & buy.
Yangtze	\$60	\$230
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$108, sales & sel.
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	9, sales & sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30, sales & sel.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 120
West Point Building	\$50	\$44, buyers
Mining—		
S. F. des C. du T'kin	Fr. 250	\$625, buyers
Raub	18/10d.	\$7½, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Ltd	\$10	\$13½, sellers
Philippine Co., Ltd ..	\$1	\$130, sellers
Philippine Co., Ltd ..	\$10	\$9½, buyers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$158½, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$20, sales & buy.
Robinson Piano Co. ...	\$50	\$50, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila....	\$25	\$8, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$3, sellers
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$30½, buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	£5	\$41, buyers
Shell Transport Co.	£1	19, buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$26, buyers
South China M. Post...	\$5	\$14½, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.....	\$25	\$24, buyers
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M. & Co....	\$10	\$12
Wm. Powell, Ltd.	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$5, sellers
Watson & Co., A.S.	\$10	\$7½, sellers
Weissmann, Ltd.	\$100	\$150
United Asbestos	\$4	\$12½, sellers
Union Waterboat Co....	\$10	\$300
Rubbers—		
Balgownie	—	\$68 (Sts.) sellers
Pegohs	—	25 (Sts.)
Ragallas	—	20 (Sts.)
Anglo-Malays	—	14/6 sellers
Castlefields, fully p.	—	52/6
Consolidated Malays	—	£12-6
D. Mansaras	—	£4-3-0
H. Lands & L. Lands...	—	66/3
Kamunings	—	3/-
Kuala Lumpur	—	95/ buyers
Ledbury's	—	£25-0, sales
Linggis	—	23/6, sellers
Sapongs	—	3/-
Shelfor's	—	31/-, sellers
Sungei-Kapars	—	£3-15-0

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

11th November, 1909.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$1,025, sellers
National of China....	£6	\$65, buyers
Russo-Chinese	R187½	Tls. 125
Insurance—		
Union Society C'n ..	\$100	\$847½, sales
North-China	£5	Tls. 106, buyers
Yangtze Assocn.	\$60	\$230, sellers
Canton	\$50	\$172½, sellers
Hongkong Fire.....	\$50	\$380, sellers
China Fire.....	\$20	\$114½, buyers
Shipping—		
Indo-China { pref. }	£5	Tls. 45, sellers
Shell Trans. { ord. }	£1	£3.10.6
& Trading { pref. }	£10	£9.10.0
S'hai Tug & pref. }	T50	Tls. 43½, sales
Lighter ... { ord. }	T50	Tls. 53, buyers
Taku Tug & Lighter	T50	Tls. 45
Kochien Transport-	T50	Tls. 48½, sales
ation & To Boat		
Docks & Wharves—		
S'hai Dock & Eng....	T100	Tls. 76½, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$55, sellers
S. & H'kew Wharf....	T100	—
H. K'loon W. & G....	\$50	\$63, sellers
Yangtze	T100	Tls. 200, sellers
Sugar Companies—		
Perak Cultivation...	T50	Tls. 330
China Refining	\$100	\$147½, buyers
Mining—		
Raub Australian ...	£1	Tls. \$8, sellers
Chinese Eng. & Min.	£1	Tls. 19½, buyers
Lands—		
S'hai Investment ..	T50	Tls. 119½, sales
H'kong Investment	\$100	\$104, buyers
Humphreys' Estate	T10	\$9½, sellers
Weiheiwei	T20	Tls. 9½
China	T50	Tls. 50
Anglo-French	T100	Tls. 106, sales
Plantations—		
Kalumpang Rubber	T50	Tls. 230
Chempedak	—	Tls. 13, sellers
S. R'ber Estates ...	T100	Tls. 320, buyers
T. R. & T. Estate Co.	£1	Tls. 17½, sellers
Dominion Rubbers..	T6	Tls. 15, sales
Shanghai - Sumatra	T20	Tls. 110, sellers
Tobacco		
Cottons, etc.—		
Ewo	T50	Tls. 140
Internationals	T75	Tls. 85, sales
Laou Kung Mow	T100	Tls. 104, sales & sel.
Soy Chees	T50	Tls. 440
H.C.S.W.D.Co., Ltd.	\$10	Tls. 6, sales
Shanghai Cotton ...	T50	Tls. 74
Eastern Fibre	£10	Tls. 10
Industrial—		
Maatschappij, &c.,	Gs. 100	Tls. 760
in Langkat	T50	Tls. 107½, buyers
Shanghai Gas	T50	Tls. 52½
Major Brothers	T25	Tls. 15
Shanghai Ice	T50	Tls. 60
China Flour Mill...	T100	Tls. 35, buyers
S'hai Pulp & Paper	\$10	\$7½, sellers
Green Is. Cement....	\$20	Tls. 425, sales
S'hai Waterworks....	\$100	\$82½, sales
Anglo-Ger. Brewery	T50	Tls. 23½, sales
A. Butler Cement,	£10	£6.10.0
Tile Works	T100	Tls. 75
Shanghai Electric	\$25	\$20½, sellers
Construction	T50	Tls. 50
China Im. & Ex.	T100	Tls. 50
Lumber	\$25	\$150
Shanghai Electric &	T50	Tls. 50
Asbestos		
China Printing Co.		
Stores—		
Hall & Holtz	\$20	\$23, buyers
A. Llewellyn	\$60	\$65
A. S. Watson & Co.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Central Ordinary ...	\$15	\$17, sellers
Central Founders ...	\$15	\$400, buyers
S. Moutrie & Co.	\$50	\$40
Weeks & Co.	\$20	\$26, buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co.	\$100	\$165, sales
Dunning & Co.	\$50	\$35
Hotels—		
Astor House Hotel	\$25	\$20, sales
Hong Kong Hotel Co	\$50	\$72½
Hotel des Colonies	T12.50	Tls. 5½
Tsingtao Hotel	\$100	Ts. 75
Miscellaneous—		
S'hai Horse Bazar...	T50	Tls. 55
S'hai Mercury	T50	Tls. 50
S'hai Mutual Tele.	T50	Tls. 66, sales & b.
Dallas Horse Re-	T50	Tls. 25
pository		

J. P. BISSET & Co.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. in their Share Report for the week ending November 11th state:— Business this week has been chiefly confined to Cotton and Rubber shares. The chief feature of the former market has been the decline in Ewo Cottons. Yesterday the Advisory Committee of the Company declared a dividend of Tls. 11 a share, placing Tls. 100,000 to an Equalization of Dividend Account. The T. T. rate on London is 2/3½. The following sales are reported:— Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. No business. Quotations \$1,025 sales. Marine and Fire Insurance.—No business. Shipping.—Kochien Tugs at Tls. 48½ on the 10th. Shanghai Tugs Ordinary shares at Tls. 42 on the 5th. Sugars. Peraks at Tls. 335 for December on the 10th. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. On the 5th at Tls. 140 December, on the 9th at Tls. 136, 10th at Tls. 135-6 for December, and on the 11th at Tls. 133-134 December. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. On the 11th at Tls. 77½ for December. Lands.—Anglo-French Lands at Tls. 106 on the 5th. Shanghai Lands at Tls. 119 on the 9th. Plantations.—Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co. On the 11th at Tls. 110 cash. Senawang Rubbers. On the 5th at Tls. 300 cash and on the 11th at Tls. 320 for December. Telongs. On the 5th, 8th and 9th at Tls. 17½. Chempedaks. On the 5th at Tls. 11, on the 8th at Tls. 12, on the 10th at Tls. 13 and on the 11th at Tls. 12½. Kroeweeks. On the 6th and 8th at Tls. 16, on the 9th at Tls. 15½, and on the 11th at Tls. 14. Almas. On the 8th at Tls. 13½. Dominions. On the 11th at Tls. 14½. Cottons.—Shanghai Cottons. On the 8th and 11th at Tls. 75 for December. Laou Kung Mow. On the 9th at Tls. 105½ December, on the 10th at Tls. 104 December, on the 11th at Tls. 105 December. Ewos. On the 10th at Tls. 146 December, on the 11th at Tls. 141 and Tls. 140 December. Internationals at Tls. 86½ cash. Industrial.—China Flours. On the 5th, 6th and 9th at Tls. 64 for December. Scharff's Oil and Bone Mills. On the 11th at Tls. 40. Green Island Cements. On the 10th at \$7½ ex. div. Anglo-German Brewery. Shares on the 9th at Tls. 82½. Maatschappij, &c., in Langkats. On the 9th at Tls. 740 for cash, on the 11th at Tls. 755 and Tls. 745 for December. Miscellaneous.—Municipal 6% Debentures at Tls. 105 on the 5th and 6th. Shanghai Tramways at £6 10/ on the 8th and 9th. Telephones at Tls. 66½ on the 11th.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, November 22nd.

LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 11/16
Bank Bills on demand	1/8 1/16
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	1/8 13/16
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	1/8 15/16
Credits at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/8
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/9 1/4
PARIS.— Bank Bills on demand	218
Credits 4 months' sight	222
ON GERMANY.— On demand	177
ON NEW YORK.— Bank Bills on demand	42½
Credits 60 days' sight	43½
ON BOMBAY.— Telegraphic Transfer	128½
Bank on demand	128½
ON CALCUTTA.— Telegraphic Transfer	128½
Bank on demand	128½
ON SHANGHAI.— Bank at sight	75
Private, 30 days' sight	75½
ON YOKOHAMA.— On demand	84½
ON MANILA.— On demand	85
ON SINGAPORE.— On demand	73½
ON BATAVIA.— On demand	104½
ON HAI PHONG.— On demand	7½ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.— On demand	7½ p.c. pm.
ON BANG OK.— On demand	38½
SVENSKA, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.55
GOLD LEAF 100 fine per tael	\$60.40
BAR SILVER per oz	23½

FREIGHT.

Hankow, 2nd Nov.—For Conference Steamers to London and Northern Continental ports, 47/6 per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Harze, 47/6 per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez), General Cargo, 32/- per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez), Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland) per carload; Tea G \$1.50 cents per lb gross; less than carload Tea G \$1.75 cents per lb gross, plus river freight. To Shanghai;—Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 2.50 per ton, weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

November:— ARRIVALS.

- 10, Kanchow, British str., from Chefoo.
- 11, Amigo, German str., from Newchwang.
- 11, Kowloon, German str., from Pulo Laut.
- 11, Mausang, British str., from Sandakan.
- 11, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 12, Devanha, British str., from Shanghai.
- 12, Hong Wai I, Brit. str., from Singapore.
- 12, Johanne, German str., from Sourabaya.
- 12, Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
- 12, Liangchow, Br. str., from Newchwang.
- 12, Pongtong, German str., from Bangkok.
- 12, Soshu Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
- 12, Taming, British str., from Manila.
- 13, Bourbon, French str., from Saigon.
- 13, Children, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
- 13, Denbighshire, Brit. str., from Singapore.
- 13, Devawongse, German str., from Bangkok.
- 13, Fooshing, British str., from Samarang.
- 13, Haimun, Br. str., from Swatow.
- 13, Prinz Waldemar, Ger. str., from Sydney.
- 13, Rajah, German str., from Rajang.
- 13, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 14, Anhui, British str., from Shanghai.
- 14, Benlomond, British str., from Leith.
- 14, Dardanus, British str., from Shanghai.
- 14, Empire, British str., from Manila.
- 14, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 14, Halvard, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
- 14, Hinsang, British str., from Hongay.
- 14, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow.
- 14, Japan, British str., from Calcutta.
- 14, Oopack, British str., from Shanghai.
- 14, Prometheus, Nor. str., from Bangkok.
- 14, Suisang, British str., from Singapore.
- 14, Wakamatsu M., Jap. str., from Wakamatsu.
- 15, Borneo, German str., from Sandakan.
- 15, Huichow, British str., from Tientsin.
- 15, Kwong Eng, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
- 15, Peleus, British str., from Singapore.
- 15, Triumph, German str., from Hoihow.
- 15, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
- 15, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
- 16, Anghin, German str., from Bangkok.
- 16, Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Hoihow.
- 16, Ghazee, British str., from Keelung.
- 16, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
- 16, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
- 16, Kitano Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
- 16, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 16, Prinzess Alice, Ger. str., from Yokohama.
- 17, Bombay Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
- 17, Chipshing, British str., from Tientsin.
- 17, Daigi Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
- 17, E. F. Ferdinand, Aus. str., from S'pore.
- 17, Haitan, British str., from Swatow.
- 17, Linan, British str., from Shanghai.
- 17, Monteagle, British str., from Vancouver.
- 17, Suevia, German str., from Bangkok.
- 18, Astyanax, British str., from Shanghai.
- 18, Comet, British barque, from New York.
- 18, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Marseilles.
- 18, Kamo Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
- 18, Perlak, Dutch str., from Amoy.
- 19, E. of India, British str., from Vancouver.
- 19, Eskdale, British str., from Moji.
- 19, Fukura Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 19, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
- 19, Loyal, German str., from Chefoo.

November:— DEPARTURES.

- 12, Assaye, British str., for Shanghai.
- 12, Chinhua, British str., for Shanghai.
- 12, Decalion, British str., for Yokohama.
- 12, Kaifong, British str., for Amoy.
- 12, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
- 12, Tong Hong, British str., for Amoy.
- 12, Victoria, Swedish str., for Haiphong.
- 13, Capri, Italian str., for Singapore.
- 13, Chunsang, British str., for Saigon.
- 13, Devanha, British str., for Europe, &c.
- 13, Haiyang, British str., for Amoy.
- 13, Kawachi Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
- 13, Kutsang, British str., for Singapore.
- 13, Mongolia, American str., for Shanghai.
- 13, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
- 13, Taikoson Maru, Japanese str., for Dalny.
- 14, Chenan, British str., for Shanghai.
- 14, Denbighshire, British str., for Shanghai.
- 14, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
- 14, Hong Wan I, British str., for Amoy.
- 14, Soshu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
- 15, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
- 15, Kjeld, Norwegian str., for Newchwang.
- 16, Amigo, German str., for Haiphong.

- 16, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Choysang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Derwent, British str., for Saigon.
- 16, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
- 16, Hopsang, British str., for Saigon.
- 16, Marie, German str., for Hongay.
- 16, Oopack, British str., for Singapore.
- 16, Peleus, British str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Persia, British str., for Moji.
- 16, Suisang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Taming, British str., for Manila.
- 16, Tungus, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
- 17, Benlomond, British str., for Nagasaki.
- 17, Bushu Maru, Jap. str., for Takao.
- 17, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Pakhoi.
- 17, Empire, British str., for Shanghai.
- 17, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
- 17, Hupeh, British str., for Amoy.
- 17, Keongwai, German str., for Bangkok.
- 17, Kitano Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
- 17, Kohsichang, German str., for Bangkok.
- 17, Kumsang, British str., for Singapore.
- 17, Merapi, Dutch str., for Amoy.
- 17, Phranang, German str., for Swatow.
- 17, Prinzess Alice, Ger. str., for Europe, &c.
- 18, Childar, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
- 18, Dardanus, British str., for Singapore.
- 18, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Ghazee, British str., for Singapore.
- 18, Hoibow, British str., for Swatow.
- 18, Japan, British str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Suevia, German str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Anhui, British str., for Shanghai.
- 19, E. F. Ferdinand, Aus. str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
- 19, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
- 19, Hanoi, French str., for Q. Chow Wan.
- 19, Huichow, British str., for Tientsin.
- 19, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
- 19, Kamo Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
- 19, Kowloon, German str., for Tourane.
- 19, Liangchow, British str., for Tsingtau.
- 19, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Tenyo Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
- 19, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

- Per *Ghazee*, from Keelung, Mr F. W. Persch.
 Per *Linan*, from Shanghai, Messrs Billy Burry, Bains and Bellamy.
 Per *E. F. Ferdinand*, from Singapore, Mrs and Miss Walker and Dr. De Gruchy.
 Per *Haimun*, from Swatow, Mr and Mrs Chapman, Mrs E. Mutton, Miss Royes, Messrs Iates and W. Patow.
 Per *Huichow*, from Tientsin, &c., Messrs Rogers, Struggles, Lardrouse, Bowdry, Samson, Hodgkins and Kruser.
 Per *Hanoi*, from Haiphong, &c., Mrs Mackenzie, Rev. P. Lament, Messrs Baudet, Reboul, Hislope and James Acheson.
 Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Mr and Mrs Mintin H. Johnson, Mr and Mrs C. V. Genoway, Messrs George B. Ray and O. T. White.
 Per *Japan*, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs Fittock and child, Mrs L. Edmett and child, Mrs Sascha Litawsky, Mrs Abdul Jeejeebhoy and Miss Nina Litawsky.
 Per *Kitano Maru*, from Japan, &c., Mrs C. D. Moss, Misses E. H. Moss, Bayliss and L. M. de Souza, Messrs J. P. Iddings, E. A. Irving, A. de Souza and H. O. T. Burkwall.
 Per *Ernest Simons*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr Fouque; from Port Said, Mr Habib; from Saigon, Mrs Lisenberg, Messrs Wolff, Lehmann, Steile Boyer, Wagner and Jean.
 Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mr and Mrs Wood, Mr and Mrs Wolfe, Mr and Mrs Osborne, Mrs Minor, Mrs A. J. Deal, Mrs Woods, Misses C. Topasis and R. Martin, Commissioner Legarde, Messrs Quezon, Wilson, Jose Valdez, S. Conception, G. Lavanos, D. R. Williams, G. Bunnell, E. M. Elam, E. Gaiser, E. Reiner, M. Rosas and A. Mircado.
 Per *Kamo Maru*, from Europe, &c., for Hongkong, Mr and Mrs A. E. Griffin, Mr and Mrs P. R. Wolff, Mr and Mrs E. A. Ram and 2 children, Mrs A. Denison, Mrs J. H. N. Mody, Mrs W. D. Graham, Mrs H. S. Phillips, Mrs M. Drought and 2 children, Mrs A. Dransfield and child, Mrs L. Ramsay, Misses S. A. McAuslan, G. W. Moss and E. Bascombe, Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Messrs A. G. Sommerville, O. S. Williams, J. Helms, H. Baitson, F. Pruvini and H. Emberley.

Per *Haimun*, from Swatow, Mrs Malkin.
 Per *Haitan*, from Swatow, Mr F. Mackintosh.
 Per *Anhui*, from Shanghai, Dr. and Miss Berwitz, Messrs Macallum & Vilcaun Bournand.
 Per *Devanha*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr and Mrs Dennis, Mr and Miss Laughlin, Mrs Bourdan, Mrs Barnard, Miss Derr, Dr. D. G. Lyman, Messrs L. Bolt, R. N., G. H. B. Rossiter, J. R. M. Taylor, J. Hanson, W. J. Smith and servant, W. J. Monk, Liang and servant, C. Wilbore, S. Firner, F. Powell, D. Graham and N. Richardson.

Per *Empire*, from Sydney, &c., for Hongkong, Miss E. Searle, Miss D. Wright and Mr Craig; for Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Lyon and 3 children, Mr and Miss Fergusson, Mrs and Miss Shekury and 2 boys, Mrs Chandler, Mrs Tweedie and infant, Miss Young, Dr. Annie G. Smith, Messrs W. Reid and Weinberg; for Kobe, Mrs Cox and infant, and Mr J. M. Rowe.

Per *Empress of India*, for Hongkong, from Vancouver, B.C., Rev. and Mrs J. L. Stewart, Rev. and Mrs J. H. Freeman, Rev. and Mrs H. Campbell, Messrs C. A. Purves, A. S. Collins, H. P. Thomas, T. G. Weall and H. Peterson; from Yokohama, Miss Page, Miss A. Page and Mr M. M. Jeffries; from Kobe, Mr and Mrs J. McKane, Mrs C. Walker, Miss Z. Furlong and Mr A. G. Ravenhill; from Shanghai, Major and Mrs C. de Witt Wilcox, Miss D. Shelton Hooper, Miss M. Yen, Capt. E. J. M. Barrett, Messrs R. N. Anderson, D. Brand, D. E. Donnelly, W. J. Hawkins, A. E. Lanning, P. Lambe, T. Main, J. G. Pratt, N. H. Sparke, C. F. Shackleton, W. E. Wilson, C. M. Heanley and O. Struckmeyer.

DEPARTED.

Per *Prinzess Alice*, for Bremen, Mr and Mrs E. S. Aldrich, Mr and Mrs C. Brockmann, Mr and Mrs Sydney A. Butler, Mr and Mrs J. B. Coulson, daughter and servant, Mr and Mrs B. T. Crawford, Mr and Mrs F. L. Coes, Mr and Mrs A. C. Freemann, Mr and Mrs Hauptm. Foerster, Mr and Mrs Theo. Goodman, Mr and Mrs D. S. Grant, Mr and Mrs O. Jalars, Mr and Mrs Chas. Lloyd, Mr and Mrs A. J. Lott, Mr and Mrs Lattin, Mr and Mrs von Leyden, Mr and Mrs F. S. Loop, Mr and Mrs H. K. Miller, Mr and Mrs H. Maitland, child and servant, Mr and Mrs Ralph C. Norton, Mr and Mrs Nicholls, Mr and Mrs Osborne, Mr and Mrs Paquet, Mr and Mrs J. J. Rietbergh, Mr and Mrs W. R. Rowland, Mr and Mrs Schyit, Mr and Mrs A. W. Skinner, Mr and Mrs J. W. Wolfe, Mr and Mrs H. P. Wood, Rev. and Mrs F. E. Bland and children, Director and Mrs Helling, Dr. and Mrs R. W. Miller and son, Dr. and Mrs Dr. F. W. F. Wieber and son, Mrs and Miss Klehnert, Mrs and Miss Ahlers, Mrs J. H. Arnott and children, Mrs G. E. Bilbrough, Mrs Barnard, Mrs Beart, Mrs C. Carson, Mrs Church, Mrs A. J. Deal, Mrs Guignard, Mrs Hamilton, Mrs Tsuma Honda, Mrs van Haefken Suermond, Willy Heidorn, Mrs Geo. Kroto and children, Mrs A. M. Kay and child, Mrs Howard S. Paine, Mrs J. F. van Rees, Mrs F. P. Solomon, Mrs Thomson, Mrs Jenny J. Wild, Mrs Warnock, Misses Emmy Brandenburger, Marg. Bacci, Church, R. Church, Gertrud Credner, Helene Credner, M. Copeland, M. Derr, R. R. Folsey, Hintze, Carrie C. McKenzie, Laughlin, Milligen, and Mathews, Misses Pyne, Sommer, Jeanette S. van der Veer, H. K. Wilder and G. M. Woods, Doctors H. Butts, Lyman and Owen Taylor, Rev. F. Ranzini, Rev. F. Vicardi, Capt. Moellermann, Dir. P. Reinecke, Schwester Gertrud Hunziker, Schwester Laetitia, Messrs Hauptmann Ahlers, W. S. Allen, Burghoff, Blochert, C. A. Brown, G. E. Broadfield, W. Breynziel and family, J. D. Bush, Beck, R. P. Berckhoff, Blaesser, Bousgogne, F. Busch, W. H. Carson, Julius Danielson, Jr., B. R. Dunlop, C. Ellis, Elliot and family, A. E. Franklin, Maurice Gaudry, K. Golgschad, A. Hiltmann, J. C. Dutry van Haefken Suermond, C. Jeschke, N. O. Lundholm, H. Laughlin, K. N. Lathrop, Wilfried Landerer, E. L. C. M. Mowen, R. J. McMillan, W. Pahl, D. F. Robertson, Max. Reiner, Scott, A. Staring, W. Setzkorn, R. Scheidges, W. Suesenbach, R. Verbeck, Wohlleber and E. Zillig.

Printed and published by BERTHAM AUGUSTUS HALE, for the Concerns, at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong. London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.